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Paratroopers bear the coffin of Cpl. Yaniv Weiser, 18, of Givatayim, who died Friday of wounds suffered in the Beit Lid bombing, to his final resting place in the military section of Tel Aviv's Kiryat Shaul Military Cemetery yesterday. A few hours later, Lt. Eyal Levy, 20, who succumbed to his wounds on Saturday, was buried in the Ashdod Cemetery. (Akon Rookhshel Son)

Cabinet links closure to PA action

THE cabinet decided yesterday to link the lifting of the closure of Gaza to the Palestinian Authority's actions to ensure Israel's security. As if to underscore the point, it also authorized the import of 6,000 new foreign laborers.

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office said the closure of Gaza and Samaria is linked to PA behavior, since these areas are under Israeli control. One official who participated in yesterday's meeting said the closure there would continue for a second week, but expected to be lifted soon.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told cabinet ministers that terrorism has been elevated into a "strategic threat," because it can determine whether the peace process will continue or not.

Until now, Rabin has always defined terrorism as a threat against individual Israelis, but not significant enough to affect the very future of the country.

Officials in his office suggested that, while peace talks with the Palestinians would continue, there is no expectation of any progress until the security situation improves. As one minister said privately after the meeting, "On a declarative level, the peace talks are continuing; but in practice, it is something else."

Foreign Ministry officials endorsed this view.

In the immediate aftermath of the Beit Lid attack, Israel suspended negotiations on a prisoner release and halted the opening of a safe-passage road between Gaza and Jericho.

Officials say Rabin laid down no set criteria yesterday for how he would measure PA success in combating terrorism. In the last few days, the PA arrested 15 people, including three leaders of the Islamic Jihad. Speaking last week, PLO chief negotiator Nabil Shaath

said the PA would take steps against the perpetrators and that this will no longer be "a show."

Meanwhile, security forces on Saturday re-arrested Sheikh Hani Jaradat, one of the leaders of the Islamic Jihad in the Jenin region. His arrest came two days after he was released following six months' administrative detention.

As expected, Rabin called for the creation of two panels to explore the feasibility of separating Israelis and Palestinians. Officials in the Prime Minister's Office indicated that Police Minister Moshe Shahal would head an interministerial panel on steps such as the building of a security barrier, while Finance Minister Avraham Shohat would head another panel exploring economic ramifications.

Among the ideas Shohat is to examine is whether Israel should invest in public works programs or labor-intensive industries inside Palestinian-controlled areas that could serve as an alternative to Palestinians working inside Israel. Education Minister Amnon Rubinstein said Israel should consider moving unprofitable labor-intensive industries, such as textile and food processing, to Palestinian areas.

Rabin asked Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair for a legal finding on whether Israel can prosecute employers who sneak Palestinians into the country despite the closure. The addition of 6,000 foreign workers yesterday was meant to mollify the construction and agricultural sectors, which complain loudest after closures are imposed.

At the cabinet session it was once again the dovish ministers who called for a tough stance on security, just as they did in the immediate

aftermath of Beit Lid. Ministers said that unless such tough steps are taken, the government will not have broad enough public support to continue the peace process.

A Dahaf Institute poll last week found that the public wants the peace process by a 51 to 46 percent margin. But according to a Ma'ariv poll, should elections occur today, Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu would defeat Rabin by a whopping 50-28 margin.

Rubinstein (Meretz) told the cabinet that unless a "basic change" is undertaken by the PA, he does not see how Israel can turn over broad swaths of land in Judea and Samaria to Palestinian control.

Health Minister Ephraim Sneh renewed his call to deport the parents of suicide bombers, hoping this would deter future attacks. At the same time, Sneh was in the minority when several ministers called for continuing the closure and even erecting barriers between Israelis and Palestinians. Sneh called the idea of separation impractical.

Peace negotiator and Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said the PA needs to deal with an "iron fist" against terror. Israel should present Arafat with a "package" whereby the Palestinian leader first proves over the next three months that he can do an acceptable job of curbing attacks by militants. If and only if he succeeds, then Israel will embark on a fast-track negotiation for IDF redeployment from the territories and Palestinian elections.

Communications Minister Shulamit Aloni said she favors closure as the first step towards the establishment of a new Palestinian entity. This would avoid friction once the Palestinians "do not come here and we do not do there whenever and however we please."

Jon Immanuel contributed to this report. Separation plan discussed, Page 2

PM blasts Shohat, stock tax may be dead

Stocks soar by over 5% after outburst

IN another flip-flop, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday attacked the capital gains tax, stoking hopes for the tax's early demise that pushed stocks up 5 percent in a matter of minutes.

After a stormy outburst at Finance Minister Avraham Shohat by Rabin during the cabinet meeting, the government decided in principle to amend the new capital gains tax to allow investors to offset losses incurred prior to January 1, 1995.

Rabin asked Shohat to introduce a proposal shortly on implementing the new capital gains tax in such a way that there will be no tax on losses, said a prepared statement read by an official in the Prime Minister's Office.

When the news leaked out of the cabinet, buy orders poured in. The Two-Sided and Maof indexes soared, closing up 5.36% at 163.13 and 5.86% at 163.22 respectively. It was too late in the day for the Karam stocks to react and the Karam index closed up a mere 0.15% at 130.5.

The increases were across the board. It did not hurt that the Israel National Oil Company (INOC) reported that it had found signs of oil (See story, Page 8) at its drill site near Arad, and oil stocks led the market up. Isramco rose the maximum 10% (trade in INOC was halted pending the announcement.) Other big winners included IDB, up 7.3%, Tadiran, Koor and Elbit each up 7%.

Turmoil also soared on the TASE, totaling NIS 113.7 million and brokers were optimistic there would be more to come tomorrow.

Speaking to reporters after the cabinet meeting, Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tsur said Rabin was "unambiguous" that the tax would have to be amended.

"The new law would be different from the original," Economics Minister Shimon Shetret said.

Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu, meanwhile, called on the government to completely abolish the tax, without taking any intermediate steps.

"This zig-zag policy must be stopped," he said.

At the same time, he said the government should immediately cancel plans to impose an organization tax.



Shohat: Asked by Rabin to come up with new capital gains tax proposal. (Isaac Harari)

The discussion on the capital gains tax took place after other cabinet business was concluded, and Rabin had asked all aides to leave the room.

At that point, according to sources, Rabin read and re-read a Friday Ma'ariv headline - "Shohat: The state of the stock market does not allow the tax to be collected" - then slammed the newspaper on the table, angrily declaring: "I cannot keep this up."

He blasted Shohat for getting him to back a tax that was both politically unpopular and provided no revenue.

Rabin made clear he wanted the law amended so investors could deduct losses.

According to sources, an angry exchange between Rabin and Shohat went as follows:

Rabin: How can we legislate a law that cannot be implemented?

Shohat: What you are doing now is grave and should not be done.

Rabin: I have greater responsibility than you do.

Shohat: I told you the experts had to give answers.

Rabin: What the experts say did not happen. We can say we made a mistake.

Shohat: Just like we made a mistake in Oslo.

Treasury spokeswoman Eli-sheva Braun said Rabin and Shohat had made a secret agreement, when Rabin returned from the Far East last month, to amend the Capital Gains Tax Law to exempt investors from paying the tax on losses they suffered prior to January 1.

"The decision was kept secret to avoid speculation while the staff worked on the changes," Braun explained.

Officials in Shohat's entourage expressed their annoyance at Rabin for letting the cat out of the bag and subjecting the tax to renewed attacks. An official even noted that Rabin should learn how to read, since the Ma'ariv article he was quoting was only stating the obvious: that as long as the stock market is in a slump, the Treasury does not expect revenue from the new tax.

According to Braun, it is technically possible to change the tax so that prior losses will not be taxed. This is the first time the Treasury officially acknowledges such a possibility.

She said, however, that Shohat asked Rabin to wait until around mid-February, when the computer program to collect the tax will be mapped out.

There are questions if the change is actually feasible. Income Tax Commissioner Doron Levy admitted earlier this month that only after the research and characterization process for the computer program is completed, will they know what information is essential for the banks to keep to collect the tax. As a result, it is possible the banks will not save some of the needed data to collect the tax, making the retroactive collection of the tax difficult.

The amendment to the tax is expected to require banks to keep track of even more data than originally planned, complicating the process even more.

Evelyn Gordon adds:

Knesset Finance Committee chairman Gedalya Gal (Labor) said yesterday that he hopes this decision would put an end to the "devil's dance" surrounding the tax.

"The need to pay taxes on losses was the Achilles' heel of the Capital Gains Tax Law," he said. "The public took this very hard, and for some time we have been studying this amendment, so that it will be clear and complete. I hope that with this, the controversy and the devil's dance surrounding the law will come to an end."

Rabin is to be blamed for crisis as much as anybody

COMMENT
NEIL COHEN

YITZHAK Rabin's diktat that Avraham Shohat do something about the capital gains tax resulted from a huge headline in Friday's Ma'ariv which said that the stock market had frozen.

As usual, Rabin failed to realize that this was as much his fault as anyone else's.

Rather than solve problems in private, which is what he and Shohat had apparently agreed to do, Rabin decided to wash the laundry in full public view, which is what any cabinet discussion is tantamount to.

Certainly the second (i.e. current) version of the tax had the obvious flaw that you could lose money and be taxed as though you'd made a profit.

With January 1, 1995 the base date for calculating gains, one

could have bought a stock for NIS 10 last year, seen it fall to NIS 7 on January 1, 1995, and sell it for NIS 8 at some future date. A loss of NIS 2 would be taxed as though it were a profit of NIS 1.

But far from rescuing the situation, Rabin may well have made it worse. Markets have uncertainty, and yesterday's theatrics resulted in three different interpretations of what is happening emerging from the cabinet meeting.

- The capital gains tax will be abolished completely.
- The base cost will be the original purchase price, not the price

on January 1, 1995.

- Gains on stocks purchased before yesterday/January 1, 1995 will not be taxed; gains on stocks bought subsequently will.

So, far from reducing the uncertainty surrounding the tax, Rabin seems only to have increased it.

Yesterday's stock market surge notwithstanding, experienced brokers are cautious about the impact that even the abolition of the tax would have.

The episode only further underlines the lack of a coherent economic policy or strategy that extends beyond the next poll.

And tax or no tax, inflation and interest rates remain high, the shekel is overvalued, corporate profits are under pressure, the terror attacks continue, and the peace process is stalled.

Pope condemns antisemitism in remembering Auschwitz

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) - Pope John Paul made one of his strongest-ever condemnations of antisemitism yesterday, and said the world should make it sure it never again has to cry over "other, modern-day Auschwitz."

Calling Auschwitz "a triumph of evil," he declared: "Never again antisemitism. Never again the arrogance of nationalists. Never again genocide."

He also appeared to take sides with Polish authorities in a dispute with Jewish leaders over the communal tone of last week's commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the death camp's liberation, saying innocent people of various nationalities died there.

Making his first public comment on the anniversary, the pope said Auschwitz marked "one of the darkest and most tragic hours of our history."

"At Auschwitz, as in other concentration camps, many innocent people of various nationalities died," he told thousands at St. Peter's Square for his weekly blessing and address.

"In particular, the children of the Jewish people, for whom the Nazi regime had planned a systematic extermination, suffered the dramatic experience of the Holocaust," he said.

"It was a darkening of reason, of conscience, of the heart. The memory of that triumph of evil can only fill us with deep sadness, in brotherly solidarity with those who still bear the indelible mark of those tragedies."

But the pope, who visited Auschwitz in 1979, warned of future similar tragedies.

"Unfortunately, however, our times continue to be marked by so much violence. God does not want that tomorrow we must cry over other, modern-day Auschwitzes. Let us pray that this does not happen," he said.

The speech was one of his strongest ever defenses of the rights of Jews and one of his most dramatic condemnations of the Nazi attempt to exterminate them.

Jews made up 90 percent of the victims at Auschwitz, but tens of thousands of Polish Roman Catholics, gypsies, and other groups were also killed.

A number of prominent Jews complained last week that the Polish authorities' "ecumenical" service - rather than a predominantly Jewish one - belittled the extent of the Jewish tragedy.

Arafat: All Palestinians who have fallen belong to the revolution

"WE are all on our way to die as heroes on the road to Jerusalem, the capital of the state of Palestine," Yasser Arafat said in a speech in Gaza two weeks ago.

His words were captured on a videotape released by the Institute for Peace, a group that provides the Israeli population with various things said by Palestinian figures.

In the tape, Arafat is seen delivering his speech. The camera is always focused on his face, never on his audience. According to the

institute, the tape was shown on Palestinian television.

Arafat also said that the fallen of all the various Palestinian factions belong to the Palestinian revolution, including Hani Abed, the Islamic Jihad activist killed recently by a car bomb in Gaza.

He attached great importance to the prisoner issue, saying: "We will not leave even one prisoner in jail, and won't compromise on the release of the most senior among them - Sheikh Ahmed Yassin" of Hamas.

(Tlim)

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AND ALL TRAVEL AGENTS



Police start drawing up separation plan

DISCUSSIONS began last night at the Police Ministry on sealing the borders with Judea and Samaria, after the cabinet yesterday ordered Police Minister Moshe Shahal to come up with a separation plan.

The separation plan being drawn up is to center around placing at least 2,000 policemen on patrol and checkpoint duties along the Green Line, a senior police source said.

The plan is to emphasize manpower and state-of-the-art border patrol technology, and not physical barriers such as fences, New roads, however, would be built along the old border to give police easier access, the source added.

The plan would be based on the work done by police over a year ago on methods for sealing Judea and Samaria along the Green Line. The plan is to be completed within a month.

At yesterday's cabinet meeting, Shahal reiterated that, for security reasons, police want to achieve the "maximum possible separation" between the two populations.

Shahal also revealed that he had given the go-ahead for dogs to be used by police patrols along the Green Line, a move that last year

BILL HUTMAN

was halted after opponents said it was reminiscent of methods used by the Nazis.

"I intend to notify the Knesset of our intention to put these dogs, whose training was completed a year ago, into service on patrols and for tracing explosives," Shahal said. The dogs are to be put into operation "in the near future," he added.

"The arrangement between Israel and the Palestinians cannot continue if the personal safety of Israeli citizens cannot be guaranteed," Shahal said at the meeting, according to a statement.

"It is unacceptable that mothers should have to fear for their children's lives in the center of the country," Shahal said.

Shahal met with Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz and other senior police brass for several hours in his office last night, to begin working on the separation plan.

Hefetz told reporters earlier the police need 10,000 new officers "over the next three to four years," largely to respond to the expected continued rise in terror.

Hefetz said that, without increasing police ranks by 50 percent, it would be difficult to

prevent terrorists like those responsible for the Beit Lid bombing from entering the country.

"The addition of 10,000 policemen over the next three to four years is essential if we are to properly face the problems both in security and crime," Hefetz said.

Within the Green Line 59 persons were killed in terror attacks last year, compared to 19 in 1993, according to figures released by police yesterday.

However, the overall number of terror incidents - from suicide bombings to stonings - inside the Green Line dropped from 2,855 to 2,294. The higher number of deaths reflected the increased use of suicide bombings by Palestinian terror groups.

Stonings and firebombing incidents also increased within the Green Line between 1993 and 1994. The major drop was in car torchings, after Jerusalem police launched an undercover operation to contain them.

Hefetz said police are preparing for "a very difficult period in terms of terror and keeping the peace. Even during a time when there is a peace process you need many more forces, not just in Jerusalem and along the borders, but everywhere."

Shas promises Rabin an answer

SHAS leader Aryeh Deri promised Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin that he will let him know whether his party will rejoin the coalition by the end of the week.

Deri will consult Rabbi Ovadia Yosef today, then convene the Shas Knesset faction to deliberate the matter.

Shas, meanwhile, wants more detail from Rabin on the government's construction policy in the settlements surrounding Jerusalem.

If Labor wants Shas immediately back in the coalition, Deri stressed, Rabin must rescind the decision partially freezing construction in "Greater Jerusalem," suspend negotiations with the PLO, combat terrorism in a more decisive manner, and not reassign the interior and religious affairs portfolios, held in trust for Shas, to those in Labor and Meretz who are demanding them.

Rabin's reply that he is under considerable pressure over the portfolios and cannot continue as caretaker for the Shas ministries. Rabin himself, or Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, or both are due to meet with Yosef this week

SARAH HONIG

in an effort to persuade him to bring Shas into the coalition.

Labor sources were elated by reports that Yosef remarked privately that the government should not be the only one blamed for the escalation of terrorism. Many in the party think Yosef wants to see his party back in the coalition, while Deri is trying to prevent it.

The Labor view is that the prohibitive conditions submitted by Deri are really not as problematic as they might seem, since with the proper phrasing, Shas could be pacified and make it appear that it had won a victory. This is seen as especially true in regard to construction around Jerusalem.

Shas finds itself in a bind. It stands to lose the portfolios which give it the clout to influence voters. However, the government is declining in popularity, and so is Shas, according to the polls. Shas's electorate is hawkish and the fear in the party is that it will only be further alienated if Shas joins the government now.

Adding to the pressure are persistent rumors in the religious community that former Sephardi chief rabbi Mordechai Eliahu is seriously considering the establishment of his own haredi Sephardi party.

One of those closely involved with Eliahu's political feelers is MK Yosef Azran, who broke with Shas over the deal it made with Labor several months ago. That deal - which guarantees legislation to circumvent court rulings Shas disapproves of - is now under review by the High Court of Justice.

Azran's teaming up with Eliahu has raised alarm in Shas, especially since he has stressed that should a new party be founded, it would be distinctly right-wing. This is regarded as a clear pitch for Shas voters.

Meanwhile, Shas has announced that it will vote no-confidence in the government this week, even though it is conducting talks with it. This issue is Rabin's desecration of the Sabbath, when he recently convened top economic leaders for deliberations at his home on Saturday.

US: We don't favor Rabin

HILLEL KUTTNER

WASHINGTON

WHILE the US is seeking to reinforce the peace process, its efforts should not be interpreted as political favoritism toward Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a senior administration official said yesterday.

"We're very actively engaged now in a broad effort to keep the process moving forward, and reminding people on all sides - including the Israelis - of the benefits of peace," he said.

Referring to a recent report in *The Washington Post* claiming the US is trying to shore up Rabin's falling domestic support, he said, "I don't know where [the writer] got that from, but there was no quote in the article to that effect."

"Obviously, we have a partnership with the government of Israel in the peace process, something President [Bill] Clinton made clear from the very beginning, since the prime minister decided to make peace. Our role is to help him. Our role is to restore confidence in the peace process."

"What we're trying to do is make sure the peace process stays on track, to do a variety of things - I won't go into them now - to make sure the confidence of the Israeli people is restored," he added.

Among those steps are believed to be freezing the US assets of Middle East terrorist groups, as well as Secretary of State Warren Christopher's warning to Syria that support for terrorism is incompatible with conducting peace talks.

However, US officials said the executive order freezing the assets should not be seen as assembling hastily following the Beit Lid bombing. Rather, they said, it was to have been issued the Friday before, but was held over four days so as to coincide with Clinton's planned comments on terrorism during his State of the Union speech.



Foreign Minister Shimon Peres speaks to the World Economic Forum, an annual meeting of political and business leaders from around the world, in Davos, Switzerland yesterday. He and Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa launched a campaign with four European companies - Olivetti, Siemens, Bull, and ICL - to provide computers for Arab children in the Middle East. Peres said he proposed the initiative, because Israel has a similar program and wants to share the idea with the rest of the region. Moussa said the idea is needed to take education in the region into the 21st century. (Reuters)

New Sephardi party could attract disenchanted Shas voters

THE idea of a new haredi Sephardi party headed by former chief rabbi Mordechai Eliahu has been bandied about for a number of months, and last month a small number of rabbis, including Shas renegade MK Yosef Azran, met to discuss the idea.

One source close to the group said Eliahu has not yet decided whether or not to become the spiritual head of the party, because that would obligate him to leave his seat on the Supreme Rabbinical Court.

Eliahu would not talk to the press last night, and his top aide also had no reaction to the reports about the establishment of the party.

BACKGROUND

HERB KEINON

Rabbi Eliezer Schach, head of the Ponevezh Yeshiva who has been involved in a couple of attempts over the last two years to form an organization of leading Sephardi yeshiva rabbis to counter Shas, is not involved in the formation of this party, a source close to Schach said.

"This party would obviously be a party with a right-wing political agenda," the source said. "But that is not what is bothering Rabbi Schach. He is against Shas not because of Oslo, but because he feels they are involved with a

government that is leading to the spiritual decline of the country."

Schach, who helped launch Shas in the 1980s, turned into one of its most hostile critics when Shas joined the Rabin government against his wishes.

Haredi sources say Eliahu would have considerable drawing power among religious Sephardim. "The religious Sephardi community identifies with a dominant Sephardi rabbi," one source said. "Most of Shas's voters are not haredim, but Sephardim who observe many customs and identify with Rabbi Ovadia [Yosef]. If another leading personality is set up who is closer to their political leanings, they are likely to support him instead."

Jordan Valley settlements added members in '94

THE population of settlements in the Jordan Valley grew by about 9 percent in 1994, and the region will likely enjoy similar growth in 1995, Jordan Valley Regional Council head David Levy said yesterday.

A total of 52 families moved into various settlements in the area last year, half of them adult children of veteran Jordan Valley residents who decided to settle in the area, and a large number of immigrants from the former Soviet Union, Levy said.

Only two families left the region last year, despite the implementation of P.L.E. military auton-

omy in Jericho, Levy said. Three families and a number of singles even moved into Na'ama, the settlement sandwiched between Jericho and Oujah.

Currently there are about 600 families, or 3,100 settlers, in the Jordan Valley, excluding Ma'aleh Efrayim, where some 1,000 residents live.

Nearly 16 months after the signing of the Oslo agreement, Levy said the autonomy "has had neither a positive nor a negative effect on us here." He pointed out that Jordan Valley farmers

continue to travel freely into Oujah and workers from Jericho continue to work in the fields of the kibbutzim and moshavim.

"The government," Levy said, "has fulfilled almost all its commitments to us, for support for agriculture to a continuation of construction here."

While having warm words for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Levy had harsh words for the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza. "Three people make all the decisions there," Levy said. "I stopped going to the council's meetings a long time ago, when I felt I had no influence there, when I felt that my voice was not being heard."

If the Oslo Accords have had no impact on the settlements in the area, the peace accords with

Jordan have had a positive effect, said David Elhayani, head of the Jordan Valley Settlers' Committee. Elhayani said the regulations restricting Israeli movement on the banks of the Jordan River, beyond the security fence, are slowly being eased.

There are some 14,000 dunams (3,500 acres) of rich land on the banks of the Jordan. This land was very difficult to work, however, because the farmers had to wait for IDF escorts and were unable to work before sunup and after sundown.

Levy said the restrictions have been eased a bit, and farmers who coordinate in advance with the IDF can work longer hours in the area. According to Elhayani, as the settlements run out of agricultural land in the Jordan Valley, "the banks of the Jordan will be like oxygen enabling us to continue to develop."

Barak to make US speaking tour

MARILYN HENRY
AND ALON PINKAS

FORMER chief of general staff Ehud Barak is scheduled to arrive in the US for a speaking tour that may be aimed at bolstering American support for the peace process.

Barak will reportedly speak next week at the annual convention of the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (NJCRAC) in Washington before launching his speaking tour.

He is also planning to join the Washington-based Center for International and Strategic Studies (CISIS) for a seven-month period. During his stay in Washington, Barak is also to participate in the Israeli-Syrian military talks, scheduled to resume in February.

Despite Barak's plans for a prolonged Washington stay, there is speculation Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin will appoint him defense minister in the next few months.

A Labor Party source has confirmed that Barak met last week with Histaadrot Chairman Haim Ramon and Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin and discussed his political prospects.

Barak is to speak to American Jewish leaders and American foreign-policy watchers under the auspices of the Israel Policy Forum (IPF), a group solidly committed to the Rabin government

and friendly to the Labor Party. While the IPF is the only group known to be hosting Barak's appearances, it is not financing his trip to the US.

The IPF was established two years ago with the intent of supporting the Rabin government, particularly the peace process. "The core of IPF's philosophy," the group said in a statement, is that "the best future for Israel lies in the vision promoted by Israel's present policies."

The forum is composed of American Jews and is financed by a handful of benefactors, most of whom are active in the organization. Its president, Robert Lifton, previously served as president of the American Jewish Congress.

John Major to visit

DAVID MAKOVSKY

BRITISH Prime Minister John Major will arrive here in mid-March to show support for the peace process and discuss bilateral issues.

It will be the first visit to Israel by a British leader since 1986, when former prime minister Margaret Thatcher came here.

British Ambassador to Israel Andrew Burns said Major's visit would take place from March 12-14.

Major will also meet PLO leader Yasser Arafat in Gaza.

Polish Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak is due here on February 20.

Next week, three foreign ministers representing the rotating leadership of the European Union (EU) are due here to discuss the peace process and the impending upgraded free trade agreement between the EU and Israel.

BATSHEVA TSUR

A STORM in a teacup blew over yesterday when Minister of Arts and Science Shulamit Aloni announced she was convinced that President Ezer Weizman had not insulted her.

"The minister spoke [yesterday] morning with the president and [was told that] the remarks reportedly made about her were never made," Aloni's spokesman said. "The relations between the two are as good as they were in the past."

"How can I comment on a comment that was never made?" a spokesman for Weizman said later.

The clarifications followed a buzz of weekend me-

dia reports that Weizman had called Aloni a "akana balata" (thick-headed old lady) during a meeting last week with MKs on presidential pardons.

MK David Mena (Likud), who participated in the meeting, yesterday reiterated that he had heard the president use the phrase. "He said it jokingly and none of the MKs made a fuss," Mena said in an interview with Israel Radio.

But Aloni's Meretz colleague, MK Dedi Zucker, as well as MK Ovadia Eli, who also attended the meeting - both said they had not heard Weizman make such a remark.

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With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved

QUEENIE ELION

The funeral took place in Savyon on Sunday, January 29, 1995.

The Family

I regret to announce the death of my dear sister

VIOLET CITRON

The funeral will take place today, January 30, 1995, at the Zichron Ya'acov cemetery at 11 a.m.

Anshel Citron

מכרה מן הארץ

Violent crime on the rise warns Hefetz

THERE is a murder or attempted murder here every other day, not including terror attacks, according to crime statistics released yesterday. They point to a sharp rise in violent crime.

An assault was recorded every half hour, and a rape or incident of sexual abuse every five hours last year, according to figures included in the report, "Statistical File for 1994."

"The figures point to a worrisome rise in violence in this country," police Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz told a Jerusalem press conference at which

the report was released. Violent crime rose by 8.2 percent between 1993 and 1994, murders by 13.6%, attempted murders by 22%, and aggravated assault by 21.8%.

Overall there were 92 criminally motivated murders, compared to 81 in 1993.

Public servants found themselves the victims of physical attacks far more last year. Policemen, however, were assaulted less, according to the report.

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report was released. Violent crime rose by 8.2 percent between 1993 and 1994, murders by 13.6%, attempted murders by 22%, and aggravated assault by 21.8%.

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The Israel Police has begun working closely with the Egyptian police to curb drug smuggling, according to Cmdr. Yossi Levy, head of the investigations unit.

Egyptian police recently destroyed a large marijuana farm in the Sinai, much of whose crop was reaching Israel, Levy said.

More than 3,000 kilos of hashish were seized by police last year, compared to less than 500 in 1993. Some 127 kilos of heroin and 24 of cocaine were also seized, compared to 89 and 24 in 1993.

The report also gave a breakdown of criminals by age and religion.

New immigrants made up 11.7% of the criminal population in 1994, compared to 9.8% the previous year, despite their number dropping with relation to the total population.

However, reports of high crime rates in the new immigrant population found no basis in the statistics, which showed the same proportion of criminals among new immigrants as among the overall population.

A car is stolen every 20 minutes

BILL HUTMAN

ARE you justified in worrying you'll find your car has been stolen when you wake up in the morning?

Figures released by police yesterday only fuel those worries, showing that some 26,284 cars were stolen last year, up 11.2 percent from 1993. That's one car every 20 minutes.

Police and insurance companies are also having a tougher time finding them. Nearly 50 percent of stolen cars were recovered in 1993, but only 40 percent last year.

Police, however, are quick to point out the rate of car thefts here is below that of many European countries.

Overall, the number of cars stolen remains 1.9 percent of the total number of cars in use, which also might make you feel more at ease.

"We don't expect people to be satisfied with the present situation," Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz told a press conference at which the figures on car thefts and other crimes were released.

He vowed that police would step up their effort to curb car thefts. He also accused the Palestinian Police of not doing enough to help and charged several Palestinian policemen were knowingly driving cars stolen from Israel.

The Palestinian Police, however, had also cooperated with Israel Police on several occasions, and impounded and returned stolen cars smuggled to the autonomous areas.

Dead Sea Works law protested

LIAT COLLINS

CARRYING placards reading "Even Lot's wife never saw a scandal like this" and "In Sodom breaking the law is legal," some 50 members of the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel and Green Action demonstrated against the Dead Sea Works bill outside the company's Sodom plant yesterday.

The bill, which is scheduled for final discussion today and second and third reading later this week, will allow the company to remain exempt from most of the laws dealing with planning, environment, health, and hazardous materials.

The bill, which only came up for first reading last week, is being pushed through the Knesset as fast as possible, because the Finance Committee refuses to approve the sale of the parent company Israel Chemicals until it is passed.

"The concession area comprises some 620,000 dunams, or 3 percent of the country. When the Dead Sea Works is privatized, this will pass into private hands, motivated only by economic interests, who will not be bound by the most basic planning laws to protect environment and health," said SPNI director Yossi Leshem. "It is also a dangerous precedent for other companies. Big economic groups will, instead of abiding by the law, will change it and answer to no one."

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Participants in the 'Health - A Bridge to Peace' drawing competition pose yesterday at the Children's Medical Center of Israel in Petah Tikva. The competition was sponsored by the Our Children organization, whose president, Helen Schneider, established the medical center with her husband, Irving.

Tofu diet may ease menopause symptoms

JUDY SIEGEL

A DIET rich in tofu, flax seed and other sources of phyto-estrogens could serve as an alternative to hormone-replacement therapy (HRT) drugs for easing the symptoms of menopause and lowering the risk of heart disease and osteoporosis in middle-aged and older women, according to researchers.

The menopause clinic at Hadassah-University Hospital in Ein Kerem is seeking women willing to follow such a diet and to undergo health checks once every three months for a year. It is apparently the first hospital in Israel, and one of the few in the world, to study the effects of phyto-estrogens in the diet on menopausal women.

Women who are reluctant to undergo HRT by taking estrogen-progesterone pills - because they fear it increases the risks of breast cancer or because they already had cancer - are good candidates for the soy diet, says Dr. Amnon Brzezinski, head of the menopause clinic. Women who have gone into menopause prematurely because their ovaries were removed due to cancer, and those who have other cancers at a young age, tend to suffer considerably because they are not permitted to undergo HRT, according to Brzezinski.

Japanese women, whose diet is rich in soy, are known to have relatively mild symptoms of menopause and a much-lower risk of breast cancer. Eating soy, sautéed or hot dogs as a source of phyto-estrogens is not very helpful, says Brzezinski, because they contain relatively little soy. But tofu, the tasteless white paste, is 100 percent soy, and flax seed is also rich in phyto-estrogens.

Health Ministry opposes extending drug patents

JUDY SIEGEL

THE Health Ministry says it opposes lengthening the period of patent protection enjoyed by pharmaceutical manufacturers, because it will encourage hikes in drug prices.

Some 60 percent of pharmaceuticals sold here are covered by the patent protection law.

Arik Moshe, economic adviser to Health Minister Ephraim Shani, said the ministry opposes extending the 20-year protection on patented pharmaceuticals, during which other companies are barred from developing drugs based on the same formulas.

Moshe argued that if the law is amended, other companies would not be allowed to conduct research and prepare for the manufacture of drugs whose pat-

ents are close to expiry. Without competition, companies with patent rights will raise prices, causing a financial squeeze in the health funds, the greatest drug purchasers, and burdening the basket of health services under the National Health Insurance Law, he said.

Sneh appoints new head for Health Ministry

JUDY SIEGEL

HEALTH Minister Ephraim Shani last night appointed Dr. Meir Oren, director of Hithel Yaffe Hospital in Hadera, as ministry director-general. He replaces Mordechai Shan, whose two-year contract expires tomorrow.

A few weeks ago, Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair said Shani's contract should not be extended, because he violated Civil Service Commission (CSC) rules by going into private business.

Shani, who was loaned to the ministry by Tel Hashomer's Sheba Hospital, will return to head the hospital. It was there as director in 1990 that Shani helped establish a private medical diagnostics company in Hungary. Both Shani and Sheba director Boleslaw Goldman (Shani's former deputy there) have been reprimanded by Ben-Yair's request.

Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert - who was then health minister - claimed recently that he gave Shani approval to set up the company, but the CSC insists that no minister has the right to give a ministry employee permission to go into private business.

"A minister can only make a recommendation to a CSC committee, but no such body was formed to consider an application," the CSC said a few weeks ago.

Noam Solberg, an assistant to the attorney-general, said yesterday no action can be taken against Shani, because more than two years have passed since the violation took place.

"We dealt with the matter as quickly as possible," said Solberg, who noted that if Shani were still liable to a disciplinary panel and found to have been involved in a conflict of interest, among its options could be suspension or barring him from taking a senior government job in the future.

Asked why Shani could not continue as ministry director-general but may be allowed to return to direct Sheba, Solberg said there is a difference: "The ministry director-general is in charge of the entire health system and must ensure discipline among employees."

Whether there is a basis to prevent Shani from heading the country's largest hospital again, said Solberg, "has not been looked into. It is still theoretical; if the issue is raised, we will look into it."

The health minister, since taking office, has depended greatly on Shani for working out the details in the new national health insurance system and future plans for reforming the state hospitals.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Body found; police suspect murder

The body of Michael Goldberg, 58, was found on a Beersheba street near his home before dawn yesterday. Police believe he was murdered.

Police were alerted by a passerby, and a doctor they brought with them said Goldberg had died only minutes before. An initial examination of the body revealed a deep cut in the leg. Goldberg had no criminal record. *lim*

Youth gets four years for molesting boy

A Bat Yam youth, 17, who sexually molested a 15-year-old boy was sentenced to four years' imprisonment yesterday by Tel Aviv District Juvenile Court. He dragged his victim into a boiler room, where he sexually molested and beat him.

In sentencing, Judge Edna Kaplan-Hegler considered the youth's confession and expressions of regret, but ruled that his acts were unusually cruel and sentenced him to six years' imprisonment, two of them suspended. The youth was also ordered to pay the victim NIS 5,000. *lim*

Drug dealer caught with heroin stash

Police arrested a known drug dealer in Jaffa Saturday night and seized a bag he was carrying containing what is believed to be 600 grams of heroin, with a street value of \$50,000.

Detectives followed the man, a Jaffa resident, after he left an apartment. When they approached him, he hurled the sack into a nearby yard.

Namir: Reprimand of officer not enough

Reprimanding Col. Gershon Hacohen for calling women "whores" in a speech to high school students was not enough, Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir told Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin at yesterday's cabinet meeting. Rabin replied he had asked the IDF to investigate the affair.

Hacohen, commander of the 7th Armored Brigade, apologized for the remarks and was charged with behavior unbecoming of an officer. *lim*

Court asked to end TA meat monopoly

Zevah Inc., a company which provides slaughtering services, yesterday asked the High Court of Justice to end what it called the Tel Aviv Religious Council's monopoly on the city's supply of fresh kosher meat.

It said the council forbids the sale of meat not slaughtered by the Tel Aviv Butchers Association, and prevents it from selling chickens, even though they had been certified as kosher by a Lad rabbi. *lim*

Banks can now handle car liens directly

Car owners who wish to put a lien on their car or have a lien canceled will be able to do so at any bank branch starting March 1, the Transport Ministry announced yesterday.

Until now, such a lien, as security for a loan, could only be initiated or removed at the Licensing Office. The transaction is to be carried out by means of a computer link.

Company owner suspected of tax evasion

A building materials company owner, suspected of failing to declare hundreds of thousands of shekels in earnings to tax authorities, was released on NIS 700,000 bail by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday. Kfar Kassem resident Sarsur Maruf, 39, allegedly sold building materials to contractors without registering sales.

Sarajevans study Galilee emergency plans

A group of educators from Sarajevo recently completed a study course on handling emergencies given by the Kiryat Shmona Emergency Center. About 100 participants attended the two-week course, which was given at Zichron Ya'acov under UN sponsorship.

According to center director Muli Lahad, the main message of the course was that suffering has to be accepted as a part of life, and that every person can develop the means to deal with it, no matter how hard it may be. *lim*

Consumer group won't sit on health panel

The Health Ministry has no intention "at this time" of opening the ranks of the National Health Council to a consumer organization, ministry spokeswoman Yifat Ben-Hai said yesterday.

She was responding to demands by the Israel Consumer Council that its representative be invited to sit on the 46-member health council, which is charged with advising the health minister regarding the new national health insurance system.

Esther Geller-Saban, director of the consumer council, protested against the absence of a consumer advocate in the health body even though its recommendations will affect all consumers.

Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the king of spades, jack of hearts, king of diamonds, and 10 of clubs.

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Branko Placic

Russia scoffs at Chechen threat

GROZNY (Reuters) — Russia yesterday described a chilling threat by separatist leader Dzhokhar Dudayev to spread the Chechen war to Russian cities as incomprehensible and said he had completely lost touch with reality.

In Chechnya, Russian forces bombarded the center of the capital Grozny even though a European fact-finding team was in town to monitor conditions exactly seven weeks into Moscow's campaign to bring the rebel region to heel.

Smoke poured into the sky as explosions echoed across town every 30 seconds. Dozens of civilians clutching their meager belongings stood on the main road leading out of the city hoping for a lift. But most cars were already packed and some people were escaping by horse and cart.

Dudayev threatened to take the war to Russian cities if the Russian leadership did not halt the assault and start peace talks within a month.

Moscow's reaction mixed sarcasm with biting criticism of the ex-Soviet air force general who declared unilateral independence for his country of one million

people three years ago.

"His position is, to put it mildly, incomprehensible," a government statement said. "The Grozny gang leader has made similar statements before, but unfortunately the nature of his statements does not change."

The statement said Dudayev contradicted himself by saying he controlled events in Chechnya but might not be able to restrain rebel commanders from attacking Russian cities and subjecting their inhabitants to what it called "incalculable calamities."

"One has the impression that Dudayev has fully lost touch with reality," it said. "But the illusions he still clings to are melting like the spring snows in the foothills of the Caucasus mountains."

Dudayev's own information minister, Movladi Udugov, sought earlier to soften the impact of Dudayev's ultimatum, without directly contradicting his leader's remarks.

Udugov said Chechnya was worried about the war spreading and that commanders could take action behind Dudayev's back.

Tar-Tass news agency reported that a grenade exploded at the Russian embassy in Yemen a



A Russian marine rests at the Beslan army base in Vladikavkaz airport yesterday as APCs pass by. (AP)

week ago in an apparent act of solidarity for Chechnya's mainly Muslim rebels. Dudayev warned Moscow about attacks in Russia but not on targets abroad. Russian President Boris Yeltsin sent troops into Chechnya on December 11 and launched a major assault 20 days later.

Germany, Russia's staunchest

Western ally and its biggest trading partner, cautioned Moscow about the war.

"(Yeltsin) is treading a very slippery slope and is in danger of losing his democratic image," Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel told German radio.

In Chechnya, a five-strong delegation from the Organization for

Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) arrived in Grozny.

As the OSCE team got there, Russian forces pounded the area around Minutka square, in the devastated city center and fought rebels across town. The team said it planned to speak to residents regardless of their politics and despite the fighting.

The delegation from the OSCE, a 53-nation forum for preventing and solving conflicts, plans to return to Moscow from Grozny for more talks with Russian officials.

Another international team was at work in neighboring Dagestan, where many thousands of refugees have fled.

At least 23 killed in Peru-Ecuador clashes

QUITO (AP) — Peruvian forces have again attacked Ecuador's border posts, and at least 23 troops on both sides have been killed in three days of clashes, the military said yesterday.

Ecuador's Armed Forces Joint Command also said Peruvian warplanes entered Ecuadorian air space in the south but were forced back by the air force.

In Lima, Peru, spokesmen at the presidential palace and the foreign ministry had no information on reports of new fighting.

But Peruvian troops in northern Peru were placed on alert, tanks

were moved toward the border and Peru's president, Alberto Fujimori, flew over troop positions. Peruvian television broadcast scenes of troops in trucks headed toward the border from the northern city of Tumbes.

In Shell-Mera, about 200 kms. north of the disputed area, Col. Pablo Viteri said 20 Peruvian soldiers and three Ecuadorians have been killed in clashes.

The joint command said two Peruvians were wounded in one of four clashes, and mentioned an unspecified number of other wounded in the other three.

Eurotunnel rejects report of security risk

LONDON (Reuters) — The company that runs the Channel tunnel has rejected a newspaper report that the "Chunnel" is open to bomb attacks due to lax security.

The Observer newspaper yesterday claimed covert investigations had shown negligent security on passenger trains and car shuttles between Britain and France.

A Eurotunnel spokeswoman dismissed the report, saying: "If we had told the Observer what our security procedures were, they would have realized that their article is flawed and amateur."

Britain's Department of Transport has nonetheless ordered an emergency investigation into this, the latest in a line of controversies over the underwater tunnel.

The Observer said its staff managed to cross to France without any checks on their luggage.

"They were able to board the train — without having their luggage checked or x-ray

scanned — abandon a large hold-all on the baggage rack and leave the train before departure without being challenged by security," the paper said.

The bag arrived in Paris without detection, it added.

Meanwhile, an acrimonious rift over European integration deepened yesterday as the ruling Conservatives argued over Britain's patchy marriage with the continent.

Prime Minister John Major, under heavy pressure from the Euro-sceptic wing of his party, said the European fever for fusion had peaked and predicted a looser union will now emerge.

"The returning of decisions back to the nation state has got widespread support across the European Community. The way in which it will develop in future, I believe, will not be as a centralist monolith," Major told a BBC show aired yesterday.

"It's going to become a more variable European Union. What we have to do is to determine how that comes about," Major said in the interview, which was recorded on Friday.

Yet like the nation as a whole, the British government is sorely split over exactly how much power member states should cede to European Union (EU) authorities.

With the isolationists apparently gaining ground, a leading Conservative warned Major that he was mishandling the issue just as a top Euro-sceptic trumpeted a shift in the cabinet's stance.

"There has been a clarification," said Employment Secretary Michael Portillo when asked about his government's increasingly combative line towards Europe.

"There is (now) no difference between me and the rest of the cabinet. There is no difference between me and the majority of the Conservative Party," Portillo said.

British lawyers doubt whether O.J. can get a fair trial

LONDON (Reuters) — Mass coverage of the O.J. Simpson case in the United States has left British lawyers, accustomed to strict contempt laws, doubting whether the former American football star can ever get a fair trial.

The British system, which still holds sway in many former countries around the world, has much in common with that of the United States. But the law on pre-trial

media coverage is quite different.

After months of pre-trial stories Britishers are now familiar with the legal intricacies of the double-murder trial of one of American football's most famous players.

But in a country where judges and lawyers still wear powdered wigs, where prying television cameras are forbidden in court and where contempt laws forbid anything prejudicial being pub-

lished before a trial, legal experts are concerned justice has been fatally undermined by the persistent media blitz.

"He is guilty before he starts," said Mark Stephens, a British lawyer who defended several high-profile cases.

"So much of the information has been put in the public domain...that it is impossible for members of the jury to come to

that trial without preconceived notions of the evidence."

Leo Gootley, defense attorney for Rosemary West, accused of murdering nine young women in Britain's highly publicized "House of Horrors" murder case, agrees.

"I doubt O.J. can get a fair trial," he said. "I would be very concerned if I was defending him."

Nick Braithwaite, a London

lawyer, said the case had become a soap opera. He also has misgivings about the fairness of the trial because much of the media content would never be allowed in Britain.

"His previous record of wife beating would have been suppressed," Braithwaite said. "A lot of the inflammatory racial issues wouldn't have been aired at all and all the media coverage that had would have been

totally suppressed."

There would also not have been the endless debate in public about Simpson's guilt or innocence.

"It seems to me what is happening is the American public is agonizing over issues that trouble it and it is using this case as a focus for it. The justice or injustice this man might suffer if he is convicted or not is becoming a bit of a side issue," said Braithwaite.

10 killed in S. Africa gold mine clashes

News agencies
JOHANNESBURG

TEN miners were killed and more than 60 wounded in clashes between rival gangs at one of South Africa's most productive gold mines, the mine managers said yesterday.

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa said six miners died in fighting between hostel residents at Vaal Reef No 8 shaft yesterday morning, bringing to 10 the numbers killed since clashes erupted late Saturday night.

Spokesman James Duncan described the situation at the Orange Free State mine as calm yesterday afternoon. Security men were still monitoring the situation at the hostel which houses up to 9,000 miners.

Duncan, who said about 400 miners had been caught up in the battles, said mining at the shaft, which produces 2.4 tons of gold a month, had not yet been affected.

"The crunch will be whether we get a full production shift tomorrow," Duncan said.

President Nelson Mandela meanwhile named a multi-racial team yesterday to rebuild a police force weakened by racism, low morale and its dark past.

Mandela named George Fivaz, a white police general with nearly 30 years experience, to the new post of national commissioner. Fivaz picked his four deputies — one black, one mixed-race, one Indian and one white, and all officers who had risen through the ranks of South Africa's police forces.

"These officers reflect the population we as a police service must and will serve," Fivaz said, sitting next to the country's first black president at a news conference in the garden of the presidential mansion.

"The new leadership... is facing an immense challenge in transforming the police into the unified, accountable and effective service envisaged in the constitution," Mandela said. "In part, the immensity of the challenge derives from the past — an unhappy past, in which the police themselves were called on to play inappropriate roles."

Gen. Johan van der Merwe, who earlier this month announced his retirement as South African Police commissioner, was embroiled in a controversy over amnesty police officers and security officials sought for crimes committed in support of apartheid.

"The officers who sit here don't require indemnity from anything," Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said yesterday.

Fivaz and his team were to lead a new department merging the old South African Police and security forces that had operated in black homelands only South Africa considered independent.

Fivaz has traveled to the US, Canada, and Europe to study ways to decentralize the South African service.

Earthquake jolts N. America

SEATTLE — A moderate earthquake jolted residents of the northwestern United States and southwestern Canada in the early hours yesterday.

There were no immediate reports of damage or injuries, authorities said.

The quake registered a preliminary magnitude of 5.0 at and was centered 16 km. south-southwest of Seattle, said Willis Jacobs of the US Geological Survey's National Earthquake Center in Golden, Colorado.

"Possibly it could cause some light damage... maybe things falling off of shelves, stuff like that," Jacobs said.

The quake was felt more than 320 km. to the south, about 160 km. to the north, and more than 110 miles to the southeast.

It also jolted people throughout southern British Columbia in Canada, a seismologist said.

In Japan the death toll from the Kobe earthquake rose to 5,092 yesterday, as the estimated cost of reconstruction grew beyond \$70 billion.

Rescue workers continued to search for 14 people missing since the January 17 quake. Police and troops sent into the disaster zone found six more bodies on Saturday.

The earthquake also injured nearly 27,000 people and destroyed or severely damaged nearly 96,000 buildings.

The death and damage the earthquake caused were far greater than most Japanese had expected from such a disaster. (Agencies)

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS Co. Ltd. Central Region

Leases offered on 17 plots for construction of buildings for industry and workshops, North Yavneh Industrial Zone - Invitation to Tender No. 13/95/Mem Resh

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS†	Development Costs, NIS†	Deposit NIS
4939	3, 6	2016	5,815	6,978	3,160,658	829,849	350,000
4939	3, 6	2022	16,552	19,863	8,615,990	2,362,108	850,000
		2023					
4939	3	2025	5,389	6,443	2,727,920	766,200	300,000
4939	3	2028	5,340	6,408	2,713,185	762,062	300,000
4939	3	2027	5,340	6,408	2,902,478	782,062	300,000
4939	3	2030	2,980	3,576	1,514,100	425,270	150,000
4939	3	2031	2,980	3,576	1,514,100	425,270	150,000
4939	6	2033	3,972	3,178	3,441,756	510,182	200,000
4939	6	2034	3,574	4,289	1,815,903	510,039	200,000
4939	6	2035	3,575	4,290	1,816,411	510,039	200,000
4939	3, 6	2036	3,574	4,289	1,815,903	510,039	200,000
4939	3	2037	3,574	4,289	1,815,904	510,039	200,000
4939	3	2038	3,574	4,289	1,815,904	510,039	200,000
4939	3	2039	3,574	4,289	1,815,904	510,039	200,000
4939	2, 3	2040	3,573	4,288	1,942,051	509,896	200,000

* Urban Building Plan 213/Bet Tav/Bet Resh shows that, with the exception of Plot 2033, the plots are scheduled for industrial building, and that an industrial structure may be erected, to a height of three floors or 18 m., building percentage 40 per floor, total of 120%. Allowance is made for the construction of galleries in the building percentage and permitted number of floors.

Plot 2033 is intended for commercial construction, and a commercial building with a height of two floors or 15 m. may be built, building percentage 40 per floor, total of 80%. No allowance for galleries is made in the building percentage. All construction will be in accordance with the urban building plan.

** Bids should be for the land only; in addition, the successful bidder will be required to pay the above development costs to Industrial Buildings Ltd. These costs are linked to the index of building inputs, for November 1994, and must be paid within 30 days of being awarded the tender.

The development costs are to cover the costs of Yavneh Municipality for broad development.

† Not including VAT.

NOTE 1. Bids may be submitted for one or more plots.

2. The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from February 8, 1995, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS250 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets

will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Central Region, 88 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv, ☎ 03-5638383, during regular working hours.

A bank guarantee or bank check for the above deposit amount must be attached to the bid.

Last date for submitting bids: April 5, 1995 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS Co. Ltd. Central Region

Leases offered on 13 plots for industrial construction, Gan Revah Industrial Zone - Invitation to Tender No. 14/95/Mem Resh

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS†	Development Costs, NIS†	Deposit NIS
4939	3	2004	1,000	1,200	508,087	143,007	55,000
4939	3	2005	1,350	1,620	685,917	193,059	70,000
4939	3	2006	1,651	1,981	838,862	236,104	85,000
4939	3	2007	1,901	2,281	966,873	271,857	100,000
4939	3	2010	2,025	2,430	1,100,658	289,590	150,000
4939	3	2011	1,418	1,702	720,467	202,784	80,000
4939	3	2013	1,418	1,702	720,467	202,784	80,000
4939	6	2014	1,418	1,702	770,732	202,784	80,000
4939	6	2015	2,220	2,664	1,206,648	202,784	150,000
4939	6	2042	1,520	1,824	772,293	317,477	80,000
4939	3	2043	1,520	1,824	772,293	217,371	80,000
4939	3	2044	1,520	1,824	772,293	217,371	80,000
4939	3	2045	1,520	1,824	826,173	217,371	85,000

* Urban Building Plans 213/Bet Tav/Bet Resh show that the plots are scheduled for industrial buildings; and that an industrial structure may be erected, to a height of three floors or 18 m., building percentage 40 per floor, total of 120%. Allowance is made for the construction of galleries in the building percentage and permitted number of floors.

** Bids should be for the land only; in addition, the successful bidder will be required to pay the above development costs to Industrial Buildings Ltd. These costs are linked to the index of building inputs, for November 1994, and must be paid within 30 days of being awarded the tender.

The development costs are to cover sewerage.

† Not including VAT.

NOTE 1. Bids may be submitted for one or more plots.

2. The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from February 8, 1995, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS250 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Central Region, 88 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv, ☎ 03-5638383, during regular working hours.

A bank guarantee or bank check for the above deposit amount must be attached to the bid. Last date for submitting bids: April 5, 1995 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

סכום הנדרש

10 killed in S. Africa gold mine clashes

News agencies
JOHANNESBURG

TEN miners were killed in clashes between them and police in a gold mine in South Africa, police said today. The clashes broke out in the morning in the mine's main shaft, where the miners were protesting against the mine's new management. The police fired tear gas and live ammunition at the miners, who were armed with clubs and stones. The mine's management said that the miners were responsible for the deaths. The police said that they were trying to restore order in the mine. The clashes are part of a long-running struggle between the miners and the mine's management over issues of wages, working conditions and ownership. The mine is one of the largest in South Africa and produces a significant amount of gold. The clashes have caused a major disruption in the mine's operations and have led to a loss of confidence in the mine's management. The police are currently investigating the deaths and are trying to identify the individuals responsible. The mine's management is also investigating the deaths and is trying to determine the cause of the clashes. The situation in the mine remains tense and there is a risk of further violence.

WHEN 18-year-old Moshe Efrati finally got up enough courage to join Hassia Levy's dance classes, it was on condition that he'd wear his own pants.

"I won't wear those things," he said, pointing at the tights and leotards the girls were wearing. Levy agreed. Of course she agreed. He could have danced in a blanket. A male dancer in 1952 Jerusalem was as common as a unicorn.

Efrati laughs aloud at the picture of his young self. Today, his Kol Dmama Dance Company is in the midst of its 20th anniversary celebrations. It danced *Mythos* in October, and *Camina y Torna* ("The Journey") in December; now it's the turn of *La Folie* (Madness), which will be staged at the Gershon Theater in Old Jaffa on Thursday and Saturday.

All were choreographed by Efrati and created especially for the company, which became famous for being the only one to employ deaf dancers. The company's name means "silent voice." The deaf dancers "heard" the music through vibra-

tions as well as physical and eye contact with the hearing dancers.

But except for Joseph Moyal, who has been there since the beginning, there have been no deaf dancers in the company since 1984, and nor has Efrati sought them.

"Working with deaf dancers was a challenge," he says, as smoke rises from the cigarette he seems to be always holding. "And then it was time to move on."

WE'RE SITTING in the studio where Efrati has just put his 22 dancers through a section of *La Folie*, which examines different kinds and degrees of madness.

The first half is based on and danced to Noam Sheriff's musical work of that name. Efrati created a musical collage for the second half.

Noted dance critic Dora Sowden, who has followed Efrati's development from the beginning,

calls him a genius whose works, though not all at genius level, are always "emotionally potent, kinetically dramatic and visually strong."

He has created some 15 dance pieces since the premiere of *Sin Lies at the Door* with the Bat Sheva Dance Company in 1969.

Though text inevitably accompanies the works, they don't tell a story but "speak in symbols that stop just short of a story," he says.

La Folie may have been generated the day Efrati walked into his corner grocery store and "greeted the owner with a good morning. He looked at me and said, 'What do you want from me? We're a nervous, edgy people here, perhaps because of the situation we live in, and the dance's ideas and movement come out of that.'"

His present - this country's

HELEN KAYE

present - impels his dances. *Mythos* (1993) "grew from what seems to be a terrible desire to level everything, to reduce it to nothing. Myths don't have to be true to create something positive and you can't take them away without doing harm to society."

Personal experience is also reflected in his *Camina y Torna*, which opened the 1990 Israel Festival and has since been presented 350 times around the world.

It's at once a commemoration of 500 years since the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and Portugal, and a celebration of Efrati's own Jerusalem childhood in a neighborhood where Ladino was the lingua franca.

HE WAS born into a sixth-generation Jerusalemite family whose forebears had come from Macedonia.

"I think that Mother's mother

had a bit of Yemenite in her," he adds.

He was the youngest in a family of one sister and five brothers and says that he got a love of music from a brother who played Bach on the mouth-organ. His mother brought up the family because "Father disappeared soon after I was born," he says.

Becoming a dancer was never a conscious decision, he says. It just happened: things happening, he says, are typical of Jerusalem. Adventure began in 1960 when Martha Graham saw him dance and offered him a scholarship to New York.

He studied and danced with Graham from 1962 to 1964. That was the year Bat Sheva de Rothschild went to New York and personally recruited Efrati and Rina Schenfeld for the dance company she was starting.

Efrati was Bat Sheva's principal dancer for seven years and then left to work with ballet compa-



Efrati's latest dance work is inspired by the edginess of the people here. (Yoram Rubin)

datation awarded Efrati the Isaac Stern Prize for his lifetime achievement.

Kol Dmama doesn't have fancy premises. The company rehearses in a cellar studio where the stone floors are covered with padding and plastic flooring. NIS 1.2 million of the company's budget comes from the Arts Authority. Efrati raises another NIS 500,000 in donations, which explains why he creates a new dance only every 12-18 months.

Currently he's working on a piece based on Kafka's *Metamorphosis*, and is preparing for an exhibition of the photographs which are his hobby. The exhibition will be shown when *Female Presence*, comprising dances Efrati commissioned from Duniella Michaeli, Anat Danieli and Sa'ar Magal, premieres on March 6.

Efrati's wife is former dancer Esther Sadler, who founded Kol Dmama with Efrati. His sensitive photo portraits of her are everywhere on the studio walls. He photographs only women. Why is that?

"Curiosity," he says. "And love."

Dubliners: It's all in the family

FILM REVIEW
ADINA HOFFMAN

THE SNAPPER

★★★★

Directed by Stephen Frears. Written by Roddy Doyle. Hebrew title: *Mamzer Katan*. 90 minutes. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance suggested.

Sharon Curley Tina Kellegher
Desi Curley Colin Meaney
Key Curley Ruth McCabe

Stephen Frears's *The Snapper* is that rare entity, a genuinely sweet film about people with real teeth and real skin. The Curley family - dad Desi, mom Kay, six rowdy kids and a dog - also have their share of real problems. At the start of the movie, the oldest daughter, Sharon (Tina Kellegher), announces that she's pregnant.

Twenty years old and single, her cheeks plump with a lingering layer of baby-fat, Sharon refuses to name the father of her child. When provoked, she just bursts into miserable sobs at the kitchen table of the family's modest Dublin row house.

Meanwhile, her dad (Colm Meaney) rants and paces, her mom (Ruth McCabe) scowls into her tea cup, and her younger siblings run shrieking footraces upstairs. As Desi's paternal trade mounts to its peak, the littlest daughter parades through the room in full majorette regalia, her face smeared with shaving cream.

It's precisely this sort of genial chaos that gives *The Snapper* its life and humor. All the best scenes in the film take place when Frears elbows his camera into the middle of some boisterous group of intimates: the Curley family at

mealtimes, Desi's circle of bragging pub buddies, or Sharon's clique of girlfriends who tease their hair and each other as they laugh with the unsettling howls of a pack of cats in heat.

Aside from these loud ensemble interactions, nothing much "happens" in the course of the film. Sharon's stomach swells, the neighbors start to talk, the family squabbles or throws a birthday party or falls asleep in front of the TV.... This outline may sound very average, even banal, but it's only as you watch these anti-events unfold at their ordinary pace that you realize the surprising novelty of a well-observed movie

about a clan of relatively happy, middle-class human beings, simply leading their lives.

This, of course, is the realm of sit-com, and while the scale and subject matter of *The Snapper* do suggest a kind of Gaelic *All in the Family* (and this, in my book, is meant as high praise), Frears rises to the trickier challenge of sustaining our interest in these people and their small doings throughout a full-length feature. The pleasures that the film consistently provides are a credit to the director's mellow comic timing, his uncluttered dramatic sense, and - most important of all - the unsentimental sympathy he

extends to each and every character.

The grandfather of the sit-com is the short story, and in this respect the movie also takes its shape from realistic fiction. The script has a plain literary outline, according to which a single off-screen event plants the seed (excuse the expression) for all the action that follows. Roddy Doyle's adaptation of his own short novel is deceptively clear in this respect, since the plot's progression lends itself to easy summary, while the emotions it contains do not.

Sharon and her worried father share the most potent relation-

ship in a film full of these.

Forget about her protruding belly - with her mess of gold necklaces and throaty laugh, Sharon seems far too ripe and womanly to share a bedroom with her little sisters, their rock posters and teddy bears.

At the same time, her father, an excitable, sensitive guy, is more childish and jumpy than anyone about his daughter's impending motherhood. In the course of the film, his reactions to Sharon's pregnancy vacillate movingly from livid to concerned to ecstatically proud.

Stephen Frears is a talented and confusing director. His mov-

ies are always interesting, and almost impossible to characterize. *My Beautiful Launderette*, *Dangerous Liaisons*, *The Grifters* and *The Snapper* could not possibly be further apart in their settings, their tones or their visual schemes. At the same time, the movies are linked by a freshness of seeing. Frears never takes a genre as it's handed to him, but studies it hard and somehow manages to feel it anew.

Modern film realism, for instance, is almost always a synonym for "bleak." In the case of *The Snapper*, the stereotype doesn't apply. The movie is as delightful as it is real.

Kishon tries his hand at a TV sitcom

HELEN KAYE

TEN-month-old Eran Kishon will play his own daddy, Rafi Kishon, in *The Trials of Ephraim*, a new family sitcom for Channel 2.

Grandfather Ephraim Kishon proudly made the announcement at a pre-shoot press conference recently. The series is based on the noted humorist's book *My Family, Right or Wrong?* with the screenplay by Hanan Peled.

Director Eran Riklis began shooting the first of an initial 13 scripts this month.

Dov Glikman and Limor Goldstein will play Ephraim and Sarah Yarkon, and the first line of the first script is "Honey, it's time. Go call a cab." As Sarah goes into labor with son Rafi.

The lavish set - most young couples could only dream of a pad this ritzy - is as '90s as the laptop computer in Ephraim's study or the basket of dried roses in the living room.

The Kishons started their family in the '50s, but "what happens with the wife, the husband, the babysitter, the plumber, jealousy, the cat, the bank manager - these are what make a family go 'round and that's timeless," Kishon said, explaining the sitcom's updating.

Others in the cast include Yoram Hattab, Hanna Roth and Rivka Gur as the family's cleaning lady.

The 13 segments are budgeted at a total of about \$1.1 million which "represents a quantum leap in local TV production," said Alex Giladi, general manager of Keshet, which will screen the sitcom.

The series is being produced by Movi't, the company which produced the hit comedy *Straight and To the Point*, among others.

Coffee, tea and we

HELEN KAYE

IN Okinawa, what the villagers wanted most was a tea-house to set off their geisha. In the South Lebanese Christian village of Jabel Kossa, the local belly dancer really needs a coffeehouse to shimmy in.

"My first choice was the West Bank, but that's mostly Moslem. A South Lebanese village seems the best analog for late '40s Okinawa," explains Ephraim Sidon, who adapted John Patrick's comedy *Teahouse of the August Moon* into *Coffeehouse of the August Moon*.

Readers may remember the 1956 movie with Marlon Brando (still thin then) as Sakini, the volatile and very friendly Japanese interpreter, who ends up "Japanesing" the well-meaning American captain (Glenn Ford) who's come to Americanize the village.

"I think that *Teahouse* was the forerunner of things like *M*A*S*H* and *Catch-22*," Sidon says. "As well as being a cross-cultural encounter, the play also deals with idiotic army bureaucracy and the individual who swims against the tide."

But Sidon has pushed the envelope a little and this *Teahouse* "ends up with all of the late 20th-century Israeli symbols. These include a rabbi, settlers, a synagogue, and a little something about the 10 lost tribes. Of course, it all comes right in the end, with a surprise or two along the way, including a way for the village to achieve economic independence."

Coffeehouse opened last week at the Haifa Theater, with Selim Dau playing interpreter Sakini, and Alon Margalit playing IDF Captain Sagiv, who has been sent (as in the original) to bring democracy and progress to this traditional society. Sidon says he had fun

writing it, and you believe it.

SIDON IS 49 and doesn't look it. He's as skinny as a teenager, has a tie-around-the-back smile, and the brightest blue eyes. He's been a Jerusalemite for 20 years and still wishes he'd never left his native Tel Aviv.

He's been a writer ever since his days at the Hebrew University, when he and some fellow students - all famous journalists today - put out a satirical student newspaper called *Zoo Ha'aretz*. Uri Avnery, founder and then editor of the magazine *Ha'olam Hazevi*, adopted *Zoo Ha'aretz* as a column, "and then the IBA took me as a scriptwriter for TV's *Nikui Rosh* [a hugely popular '70s satirical TV show]." He wrote the scripts for TV sitcoms like *Neighbors*, as well as the material for most of comedian/impressionist Tuvia Tsafir's shows. He writes a column for *Ma'ariv* and has written several books, most of which he's adapted into plays.

His first, and still best-selling, children's book, *Alilat Ferdinand Pedhazur Bekizur* ("The Tale of Ferdinand Pedhazur in Brief"), was written almost as a dare in response to "some awful banal stuff that a publisher friend I had was putting out. 'Let's see you do better,' he said, and Ferdinand was the result."

The books are mostly in rhyme. Sidon writes easily, "without having to agonize over every word. I can write a children's book within a week. It takes me a couple of days for a film script and an hour or so for my column, so I don't really need to have a set time for writing."

The only thing that has taken longer is *Miss Israel*, the beautiful-pagant-spoof-cum-political-sat-



Sidon believes 'Teahouse of the August Moon' was the forerunner of 'M*A*S*H.'

ire he wrote with longtime friend and colleague Dan Ronen, which opens at the Jerusalem Khan on Saturday. That took close to a year.

Never mind. He had a ball writing that one, too.

Un-bowed by odds against solo career

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

THE Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's principal cellist would like to play musical chairs.

"I don't think I play as many solos as I can or need to with the Philharmonic," says Michael Haran. "Sometimes it's a real nightmare when you watch a solo cellist and you know you could actually teach him or her how to play."

Haran will get a chance to show his stuff this week when he plays the local premiere of Jan Freidlin's cello concerto with the IPO under the baton of Gennadi Rozhdestvensky.

The meditative, lyrical concerto - with string orchestra and vibraphone - was dedicated to Haran, who frequently plays Freidlin's compositions.

"Freidlin always builds his works from a very small cluster of sounds," notes Haran. "This is

modern music but it is not avant garde. It's music which is nice to listen to."

In addition to performing, either as part of an ensemble or as a soloist (he has performed with the Pittsburgh Orchestra and the Santa Cecilia Academy Orchestra in Rome, among others), Haran, 50, is also occasional conductor and has organized a Saturday evening series for the Tel Aviv Cinematheque titled "Chamber Music from the Movies."

His conducting stints have included concerts with the Jerusalem-based Caprima ensemble, and he leads the Israel Chamber Orchestra in a family concert in April.

Although sometimes frustrated by his time in the orchestra's rank and file, Haran tries to make the most of the experience.

"I try to listen better to what is happening around me. I learn a lot about the repertoire and how an orchestra functions from the inside."

Haran plays Freidlin's concerto to tonight and tomorrow at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv. The rest of the IPO program features the overture *My Home* by Dvorak and Shostakovich's seventh symphony.

SEE IT IN HEBREW HEAR IT IN ENGLISH!

POLLARD

Feb. 7 at 8:30 p.m.

A fascinating story by Motti Lerner about the American-Jewish spy Jonathan Pollard, with Shuly Rand in the leading role.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

Feb. 14 at 8:30 p.m.

A new interpretation of Shakespeare's classical play with Yossi Graber in the role of Shylock.

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Time running out

ISLAMIC extremists need no enemies to explain their viciousness. They are more than capable of exposing themselves. Occasional lone voices like Israel's Sufi leader Sheikh Ziad Abu Much - who in good faith try to persuade us that Islam is a peaceful and tolerant religion - have almost been drowned out. The loudest voice of Islam today belongs to those who would drench in blood not only the Jewish and gentile world, but their own co-religionists.

Typical of this voice of hatred and unbridled intolerance was the bulletin just issued by Algeria's Islamic fundamentalists calling on Moslems to use the holy month of Ramadan in February as a period for intensified violent attacks, "a great battle" against "all heathens and their supporters." Ramadan is supposed to be a month of prayer, fasting, self-examination and alms-giving for believing Moslems. That the fundamentalists want to pervert it into one of indiscriminate killing and blood-letting says all that needs to be said.

While the world continues to pay lip-service to analyzing "the fundamentalist threat," it is still apparent that most politicians continue to bend over backwards to avoid causing offense to "ordinary Moslems." This is particularly true in many of the most endangered states. It ignores the blatant fact that under present trends the "ordinary Moslem" is rapidly becoming the extremist fanatic - the ordinary Moslem is less and less the Sufi mystic or the secular Sunni. It is sobering to remember that before the Ayatollah Khomeini's Iranian Islamic revolution, Shi'ite Moslems were generally regarded as the more spiritual, enlightened and tolerant of the two main branches of Islam. After Revolutionary Guards, Amal, Hizbullah, Islamic Jihad - what price now Shi'ite tolerance? We have come so far that the fundamentalist, repressive, intolerant, humorless Wahabi sect that rules Saudi Arabia is indulgently courted by Western states as exemplary "moderate."

Yet what are we to make of 15,000 dead in not-so-remote Algeria of the 1990s, in this vicious war for fundamentalist supremacy? Israel does not sentence terrorists to death - it merely gets castigated internationally for deporting them or imprisoning them. Yet the daily news from Algeria is of rampaging government death squads, and from Egypt of daily execu-

tions, and still the forces of the secular states have their backs to the wall. Even tolerant Morocco, which rarely invokes the death penalty, was obliged to sentence three naturalized French Islamic terrorists to death this week.

"We embraced a violent Islam because of racism in France," said one of the convicts in a typical fatuous excuse for killing blameless Spanish holidaymakers in an attack on a Marrakesh hotel. Equally fatuous was another dangerous stereotype - a "liberal" French lawyer who flew in to defend them and called the verdict a "grave political error" because the murderers had merely been "manipulated by extremists." It was only one step removed from a "childhood abuse excuse" for killing strangers.

In Egypt, while the authorities do battle with Islamic terrorists, the government goes to extraordinary lengths to kowtow to absurd religious demands. This merely signals to extremist leaders that even if the authorities keep shooting back, they are morally spineless as seculars, and thus ultimately vulnerable.

Egyptian appeasement runs from endless and mostly unwatched Islamic programs on state television, to the laughable ban on a popular music video this week because a mullah said youths singing around a camp fire were practicing "pagan fire worship." As usual, appeasement advances only the appeased - at the weekend the death of 18 people in clashes brought the toll in Egypt for January (82) closer to the total of 93 for all of 1994.

Now, to the chagrin of the government that negotiated the agreements with the PLO, it appears appeasement is at home and well and living under the wing of the Palestinian Authority. Having been given so much and promised so much more, it seems Yasser Arafat still prefers to avoid the modern road to a new lifestyle and new respect, and cowers instead before the Islamicists, muttering insincere regrets from one side of the mouth and "brotherhood" from the other. It seems futile to explain that brotherhood is fine - so long as the family doesn't harbor a psychopathic maniac. Arafat may as well attempt to devour Hamas now, or Hamas will surely devour him and his followers later. The same fate lies in wait for Hafez Assad, who may yet live to see Damascus Radio's praise for the terrorists of Beit Lid come home to roost.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DOUBLESPEAK

Sir, - Before Rabin-Peres resurrected him, Arafat was virtually dead meat. Even Arab governments wouldn't talk to him. Left to his own devices, he unquestionably would have faded away. His only virtue was that "there is nobody else to talk to," and that in his absence, we would find ourselves opposite Hamas; a strong Arab hand (police force) was needed to prevent this.

In the Middle East, resurrections tend to become religions, and so it is now: in order to defend the faith, victims of our interlocutors become "victims of peace" - a fact of doublespeak that Orwell never even thought of. Members of the strong

Arab police force are themselves perpetrators of drive-by attacks and auto-thefts; prisoners released as evidence of good faith become suicide bombers; the "Palestinian Authority" refuses to extradite wanted murderers because they are policemen... and we confront Hamas. But we do so with drastically attenuated means, since we are now forbidden to enter their sanctum.

Mr. Rabin: you were right. There is nobody else to talk to. There is nobody at all to talk to. Give it up, even if it means giving back the Nobel Peace Prize.

STAN GOODMAN
Kiryat Tivon.

OF SENSITIVITY REPREHENSIBLE LACK

Sir, - At Beit Lid, a new low has been reached not only by our enemies but also by the editors, reporters and newscasters in the Israeli media. There may well be a reason for those who visit the scenes of murder and mayhem to report on some things they saw at the site. But it is not the duty of those responsible for editing and reporting these events to have some sense of responsibility on the nature of questions they ask and the replies they faithfully report?

Shame on those who so badly failed in their duty as human beings, (not only as Jews) when reporting the results of the Beit Lid atrocity. We all cried, wall all grieved because we are Jews; not only the immediate families of the victims were suffering. But I really cannot understand why additional pain was forced on those who were mourning by the phrases used by and in the media.

FAILED EXPERIMENT

Sir, - Prime Minister Rabin should resign: it is the noble thing to do. It is time for him to admit that his noble experiment has failed. His intentions were noble, and history will remember him for that - but only if he puts an end to this tragic experiment now.

The carnage perpetrated near Netanyahu and before that in Tel Aviv, and all those acts of unspeakable terrorism and inhumanity proceeding, the degree of violence and barbaric brutality, all tell us that the people Rabin wants to make peace with cannot be persuaded. They are calling for the destruction of our people; Arafat himself calls for

The Jerusalem Post showed a reprehensible lack of sensitivity by using the words of a spectator "body parts and organs tossed into the air, and many were seen scattered in adjacent fields."

To those who, I believe, are a senseless minority and revel in lurid details, these words may be acceptable, but to the mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, children and sweethearts, these were not "body parts and organs," but were moments earlier their beautiful, adored and cherished ones. That is the way they, and indeed all of us want to remember those whose lives were taken in the service of our homeland.

All the media reporting of gruesome details achieved was to give additional and quite unnecessary pain to the bereaved.

DAVID HAMBURGER
Netanya.

THE FATHER OF THE TERRORIST

The father of the terrorist "martyr," himself a "policeman" in the P.A., says he "is absolutely proud" of his son's deed - "there never was an operation like this in all of Israel's history." This father is supposedly in the "moderate camp," of Palestinian Arabs. How can we expect peace with people like these?

Prime Minister Rabin must resign and dissolve his cabinet which apparently has long since lost touch with the people of Israel and the Diaspora.

SABINA CITRON
(A survivor of Auschwitz)
Toronto.

TV LISTINGS

Sir, - For the past year, I seem to be fighting as a lone crusader to persuade your editorial staff to include at least brief details of the cable TV program broadcast by the BBC, CNN and Sky News channels, also to present the Eurosport and Star sports programs in the weekly Time Out supplement.

At the moment one has to refer to the Hebrew press if one wishes to know what the three news channels have to offer. And if one wishes to have a handy reference to the sports throughout the week, one has to take a pair of scissors to cut out a few column inches from the Friday and Sunday copies.

In the case of the BBC and similar programs, I think it iniquitous that the only English-language daily in Israel fails to provide its readers with this basic service. In the case of the sports, why should readers suffer this inconvenience?

EDWIN WILDE
Ramat Gan.

The reason for these omissions is lack of space. The Post hopes to make television listings more comprehensive in the near future. - Ed. J.P.

MISSING THE POINT

Sir, - In "Labor's loss of popularity" (January 10), Susan Hattis Roelf blames the Labor party's dismal showing in recent polls on internal party problems that are obscuring very real achievements.

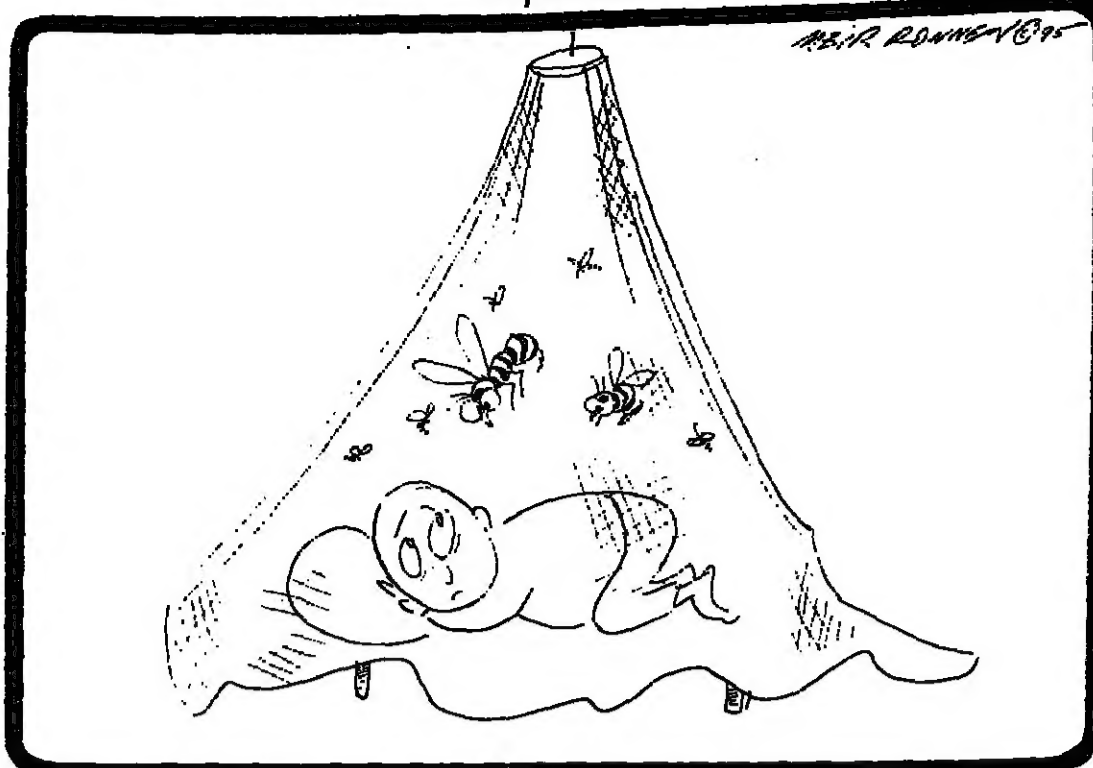
I suppose she considers the following to be "achievements":

- 1) the founding of a well-armed nascent PLO state in Gaza and Jericho;
- 2) successful rehabilitation of arch-terrorist and murderer Yasser Arafat;
- 3) increased terrorism and lack of personal security;
- 4) a stock-market crash and rising inflation;
- 5) failure to deal effectively with the needs of new immigrants;
- 6) deepened social rifts between all segments of the population;
- 7) implementation of the Meretz party platform (which garnered 10 percent of the vote in the last election).

I believe that Ms. Roelf has missed the point.

EARL HAROW, M.D.
Efrat.

Separation



Beirut brought home

CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER

THE suicide bombers who killed 21 young Israelis last week are, of course, fanatics. But there is another kind of fanaticism, the kind, said Santayana, that "consists in redoubling your effort when you have forgotten your aim." It takes that kind of fanaticism to believe that the correct response to the river of Israeli blood shed by Palestinians during the current "peace process" is to redouble the effort to grant the Palestinians yet more autonomy, yet more territory, more opportunity than ever for self-government - and for murder.

And yet accelerating the peace process is exactly what a chorus of Western voices is advocating. The sincerity of their concern for Israel is not in doubt. The sanity of their devotion to the current peace process is.

Underlying Israeli-Palestinian negotiations is the cliché that one can only make peace with one's enemy. It is equally true, however, that one can only make peace with an enemy who truly wants peace. If the enemy is intent on remaining an enemy, if his objective is not peace but victory, if he believes your very existence is a stain on his honor and his God, peace is not possible.

With such an enemy, negotiations are futile. And concessions are mere appeasement, an invitation to disaster, precisely the kind of disaster that befell 21 young Israelis last Sunday.

Said a brother of one suicide bomber: "I cried a little at first, but later I stopped. When I saw the flesh and blood of the Jews, I was happy."

With such people, one cannot make peace. With such people, one can only make war.

BUT THEN it is said that the Islamic groups like Hamas that carry out terror attacks do not speak for the Palestinians. They don't? Then why do Hamas rallies vastly outnumber PLO rallies in Gaza? Why then the celebration of the murders and the lionization of the murderers?

There is an alternative to the peace process: no peace process

"the sons of pigs and monkeys," i.e. subhumans fit for extermination, has wide allegiance both in Gaza and the West Bank. It is one of two leading political movements in Palestinian society. Is it a majority? Perhaps, but even if not, so what? This isn't a parliamentary democracy. This isn't the US Senate, where 50 percent plus carries the day. This is war, guerrilla war, where armed, murderous men determine the future, numerical majority or not.

In any case, Hamas certainly represents a moral majority, enjoying the silent approbation of large sections of Palestinian society. When a Jew murdered Moslems last year in Hebron, there was a vast outpouring of condemnation, anger and shame among Israelis and Jews around the world.

Where within Palestinian society were the protests against last Sunday's slaughter? Where is the shame? Yasser Arafat, reputed leader of the "moderate" Palestinians, offered this one public reaction: He deplored the fact that the bombing had made it more difficult for him now to extend his control to the West Bank, and vowed, therefore, that

this "nonsense" had to stop.

This nonsense blew the body parts of Israeli youngsters into trees, to be retrieved with cranes. No matter, say the Western peace fanatics. The only answer to such outrages is more peace.

This is peace? And with whom? With a Palestinian society unwilling to offer anything but the coldest tactical objections to murder?

The message of the bombers is clear: There is a substantial, determined part of the Palestinian people, a part with much popular support and no significant moral opposition, that utterly rejects any peace, any compromise, anything that leaves standing a Jewish state. To ignore such a message is folly. It is even greater folly to counter that message by increasing Israel's vulnerability with a grotesquely named "peace process" leading to the Lebanonization of Israel.

Last week's suicide bombers came from Gaza, now a terrorist preserve that Israel does not control, cannot even enter. It is Beirut brought home. To answer this security catastrophe by creating more Gazas in the West Bank, even closer now to Tel Aviv and Jerusalem and Haifa, is the very definition of fanaticism.

The only rational Israeli response to the terror campaign is: Enough. President Weizman has called for suspending the talks. Even for an arch-dove such as he, the road ahead is a dead end.

The claim that there is no alternative to the peace process is a message of fanatical despair. There is an alternative: no peace process, no negotiations - and the separation of Israeli and Palestinian populations (no more Gaza workers in Israel, for example) to reduce the opportunity for terror. The alternative is divorce, suspension and vigilance until the Palestinians decide whether they want victory or peace. The double game - talk and murder - cannot continue.

(Washington Post Writers Group)

An abuse of male power

FROM time immemorial men have been warriors and women whores.

There is something exceptionally disturbing about this piece of "conventional wisdom" voiced last week by Brigadier-General Gershon Hacohen to a mixed audience of high-school pupils.

Had it come from the mouth of your Israeli macho male, one might, perhaps, have been a little more tolerant. One might have restricted oneself to the observation that since his mother was a woman, too, his observation seems accurate - at least as regards the implication about his own identity.

But the man responsible for uttering these words isn't your average Israeli macho male. He is intelligent, enlightened, soft-spoken, and a former graduate student of literature and philosophy. "These miserable words do not express my approach to life," Hacohen is reported to have said, and people who know him fully agree.

Yet Hacohen doesn't deny having uttered them, and it is hard to believe that they just popped out of nowhere.

Men have been fighters from time immemorial - fighters and killers, to be more accurate. In this century alone, men - fighting wars initiated by men for reasons which have frequently had more to do with male arrogance, ambition and mental disturbance than anything else - have been respon-

SUSAN HATTIS ROELF

sible for the needless deaths of millions of human beings.

And men, one may add, also constitute an overwhelming majority of murderers, terrorists, assassins, and those who cause fatal car accidents.

Furthermore, it is undoubtedly true that, from time immemorial, women, who lack the physical

If women have been prostitutes, it's men who made them so

strength of men, generally haven't been warriors.

Today, in most countries, including Israel, women don't go into combat because men won't let them. The jobs the army usually offers women tend to be those which, technically speaking, can be done by computers, answering machines and percolators. In an army that lacks a human face, women may indeed be superfluous.

AS FOR the charge that women have been whores from time immemorial - well, there have always been women who are whores, just as there have always been men who are carpenters and shoemakers. Where there is a demand, there is a supply. And the demand for prostitutes (including

male ones, for that matter) has usually come from men.

There is, however, one essential difference between carpenters and whores. At least since the Middle Ages, no man has ever been forced to become a carpenter or a shoemaker.

But many women were, and still are, forced into prostitution - and invariably by men.

One of the most shocking chapters in modern Jewish history at the end of the last century and the beginning of this one involved slick Jewish pimps who procured literally thousands of innocent Jewish girls from Eastern Europe (whom they had promised to marry) for brothels on all five continents (See Edward J. Bristow's *Prostitution and Prejudice*).

If I were chief of staff, I wouldn't just have reprimanded Brig.-Gen. Hacohen.

I would have ordered him to travel from one army unit to another, lecturing soldiers on male aggressiveness and what can be done to control it, and on the history of prostitution, especially Jewish prostitution.

Hacohen has the intellectual capacity to do something like that successfully. And thousands of macho Israelis would be forced to contend with something a little more substantial than hysterical female cries of outrage and indignation.

The writer is a political scientist.

Irish logic

HARVEY EDINOFF

QUESTION: How was the Irishman killed while sweeping up leaves?
Answer: He fell out of the tree.

The Irish have been the butt of many a cruel joke, with Irishmen represented as scatterbrained, and Irish logic as confused.

But when that logic is applied to the film industry, it's the Irish who are laughing all the way to the bank.

In sharp contrast, the Israeli feature film industry is on its deathbed. A once-vibrant, thriving industry, bringing tens of millions of dollars annually into the local economy, it has produced virtually nothing for the past four years.

In the same period, the income from foreign film productions in Ireland has increased by around 600 percent.

The Irish captured the market by doing something typically Irish: They gave away money. But there was method in their madness, and it worked. Very simply, they gave real tax breaks to local film investors. They made them an offer which couldn't be refused.

New legislation was enacted, entitling investors to tax deduc-

When it comes to financing films, Israelis have a lot to learn

tions equal to their investment in a film. Furthermore, an investor can receive 100 percent of his investment back, tax-free. These benefits apply only to expenditure in Ireland.

On the face of it, assuming tax at, say, 40 percent, the Irish government subsidizes a film investment of \$1 million by a grant of \$400,000. It's enough to make our finance minister throw up his hands in horror.

But what does it really cost? Virtually nothing.

The investor's \$1 million is spent in Ireland in local currency, and recouped from film sales in hard currency. The expenditure in Ireland goes to local labor and businesses, and the recipients pay tax on the income. More spending power is generated, which means more income from Value Added Tax. And, incidentally, hundreds of jobs are created in areas suffering badly from unemployment.

WHAT ARE we in Israel doing to encourage investment of this nature?

Absolutely nothing. If we were to adopt the Irish framework, we would immediately bring some \$25 million worth of film work into the country in the current year. We could immediately create jobs for several hundred workers, give a shot in the arm to dozens of local businesses, hotels, car-hire firms, construction firms and laboratories, and increase our hard-currency income significantly.

Twice in the past six months, Trade Minister Micha Harish has trumpeted measures being taken to encourage the local film industry. There has been a lot of talk about coproduction funds, in-depth studies, and real action around the corner.

So far, that's all that has happened. Lots of talk.

When last seen, these promised measures were buried in the Knesset economic committees. They show no signs of surfacing.

Even such a simple matter as making Foreign Trade Risks Insurance available to the local film industry - a measure which in itself would bring immediate results - has been under review by a seemingly moribund committee for the last six months.

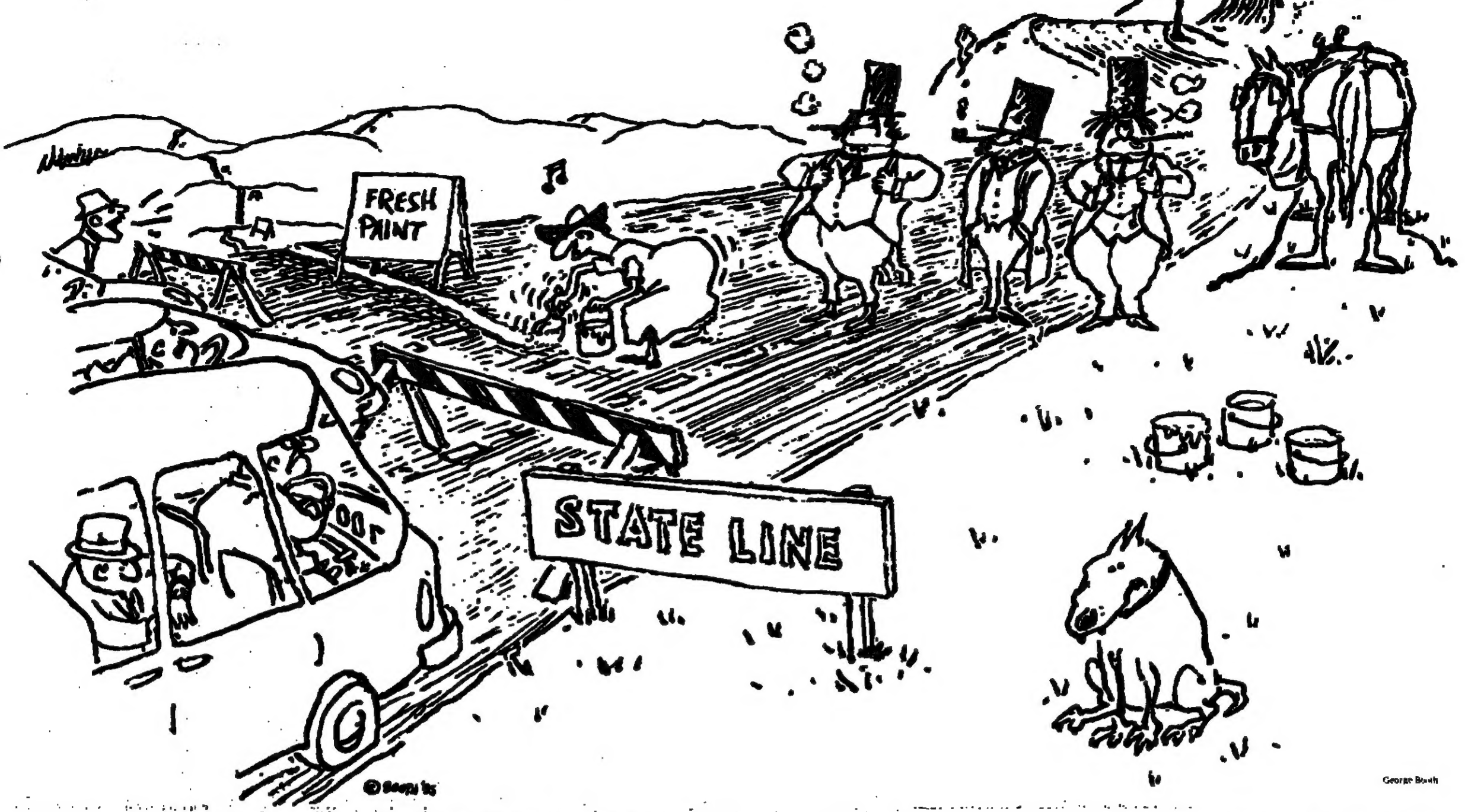
If our leaders spent less of their energies on trying to score points off each other and more on dealing with problems on the ground, perhaps then we might see some real results.

Maybe that they need is a bit of Irish logic?

The writer is active in the Israeli film industry.

States of Mind

You Say You Want a Devolution



By R. W. APPLE JR.

WASHINGTON

FOR Newt Gingrich and the band around him, his words are words to live by: "We are committed to getting power back to the states. We are committed to breaking out of the logjam of Federal bureaucrats controlling how we try to help the poor, and we believe you can trust the 50 states and the 50 state legislatures to work together on behalf of the citizens of their states."

It is not government itself that is the enemy, the Speaker and his friends believe; it is central government, national government, Federal Government; if most power devolved back to the states, our problems would end.

Their favorite piece of the Constitution is the 10th Amendment, which provides that "The powers not delegated to the states by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." Classic small-government, Jeffersonian stuff, quite at odds with the Hamiltonian dictum that Congress should provide for "the general welfare."

So on Friday the new ruling class on Capitol Hill pushed through a bill that would make it much harder for Congress to issue instructions to state and local

governments without providing the money to pay for them. The Republicans would like to give the states much more responsibility for welfare, hoping that other governors will emulate Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin and come up with fresh ideas.

Representative Scott Klug, a Wisconsin Republican, would do away with the kind of Federal regulations that condition Federal funds on the states' pushing the legal drinking age to 21, setting speed limits no higher than 65 and requiring the wearing of seat belts in cars and helmets on motorcycles. And his party would also like to import ideas from the state capitals to Washington, such as balanced budget laws.

Democracy's Labs?

But what, one feels compelled to ask, gives the states a special connection to the people, in an era when airlines and interstate highways mean that most Americans cross state borders without thinking about it, whether to pursue their careers or to take a vacation? Are states necessarily wiser? More efficient? More frugal?

"The states," said Gov. Christine Whitman of New Jersey in response to the State of the Union message last week, "are the laboratories of democracy."

In the early days of the nation, states made some

If the Federal Government went away, the theory goes, our problems would, too.

kind of geopolitical sense. Virginia was different from Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania was different from Rhode Island. There were obvious regional similarities (South Carolina and Georgia, for example), and there were intrastate tensions (western North Carolina decided to call itself the State of Franklin for awhile), but by and large, each state did represent a kind of community, with shared interests and values.

That is much less true today. Brooklyn and rural Western New York share little beyond the Government, a currency and (up to a point) a language. The suburbs of Atlanta and the suburbs of Washington, D.C. are more similar than downtown Atlanta and suburban Cobb County. Surely it is difficult to say how California clings together, culturally or economically.

States are undeniably smaller than the nation as a whole, and therefore more flexible. Changing policy in

Indiana is easier, at least theoretically, than changing it in D.C. There are innovative states (New York, California) and stick-in-the-muds (Texas, Ohio). Some state governments are close to the people, such as Vermont's where there are almost enough legislative seats for everyone, and others are not, such as Arkansas's, about whose traditions of cronyism the nation has learned so much.

But talk shows, faxes, C-Span and CNN mean that most people know a lot more about what goes on in Washington than they used to, and Washington knows more about what they think. What happens in Albany or in Jefferson City, Mo., is still more hidden from public view.

Heretical as it may sound, the Federal Government, for all its failings, attracts far more talented people than most state governments, in both elective and appointive offices. There are obvious exceptions, but most are in the big states — people like Willie L. Brown Jr., the once and future Assembly Speaker in California, and William Weld, the brainy Republican Governor of Massachusetts.

States don't run deficits, it's true. But many would if they could. They are prevented from doing so by their constitutions, a fact that says more about the drafters

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A Language Divided Against Itself

By CHRIS HEDGES

CAIRO

THE calls for holy war that adorn the walls in slums throughout the Middle East, and fill the speech of Islamic militants, are written in a special brand of Arabic. This is not the classic language of 1,500 years of science, poetry and philosophy. It is a far simpler argot, of clichés, religious verses and slogans. Expressed in the cruder rhythms and pronunciations of street language, they become almost incomprehensible to educated Arabs, only widening a dangerous gulf between an elite that looks to the West and an enraged underclass from which suicide bombers and murderers of tourists can be recruited. The clichés and slogans are made to burst with emotion, leaving them ill suited for reflection or debate.

How, for example, is an outsider to answer a shout of "Islam is the solution"? Where does "There is no god but God" fit into the political discourse? And how can those with a different point of view communicate with sloganeers like those in Gaza who last week applauded a curbside massacre in central Israel as "the killing of 20 pigs and the injuring of 60 monkeys?"

The point is that they can't. Americans can't. Israelis can't. And neither can the educated Arab elite, now the West's tacit allies in the Middle East.

In one sense, the problem is obvious and familiar: Demagogues everywhere exhort supporters with chants, shouts and epithets, to unify and isolate them. Here in the Middle East the problem goes deeper. For the ways in which both the Arabic language and Arab societies have evolved make the language of the poor an exquisite tool with which to corrupt the Koran into an instrument of class hatred and tribal warfare.

The poor man's Arabic is not the same as that of the elite, who speak an idiom that the illiterate, and semi-literate, underclass often does not understand.

The forms of Arabic range from classical to colloquial; speaking one or another quickly identifies an Arab by class and by level of education. And, since enormous social and economic gulfs have been allowed to grow, language itself has become a barrier to understanding. The poor often cannot grasp the subtle ration-



A militant in Gaza spread the word about an Islamic guerrilla group in December 1993.

alizations put forward by the educated. And the elite, isolated and besieged, are perplexed by the string of slogans and rote scriptural quotations, which they dismiss as an incoherent babble even as they fail to comprehend the anger beneath.

It is not easy to find parallels for this in the highly educated and more egalitarian societies of the West, but consider this: What if 80 or 90 percent of Americans spoke every day in the brutal and angry cadences of gangsta rap, while the members of a feudal upper class mused over their own demise in Elizabethan English?

That is an exaggeration, of course. While the Arabic of the Koran is as poetic as the full theology of Islam — nuanced and difficult to master — everywhere the language has undergone some adaptation for modern usage, even among the highly educated.

But it occurs in its most degraded form in the slums and poor villages across the Middle East — in Cairo and Algiers and in Gaza. This is the language that

has been adopted by political Islam, and this is where it is gaining ground.

At the same time, the militant clerics, in their calls for fire and blood, cling only to select passages of their holy book, in the manner of zealots elsewhere. So corruptions of Islamic terms and passages are numerous in the militants' ideology. None is as gross as the use of the word "jihad." For the militants it conveys carte blanche to kill, kidnap, hijack and bomb anyone they see as an infidel, including children and other Muslims. More temperate Muslims point out how often the prophet Mohammed denounced bloodthirstiness.

In fact, jihad does not always mean "holy war," or even "war," in the Koran. According to Islamic tradition, the "great jihad" is the battle within one's self to live in accord with God's will. A jihad, for Mohammed, is often the struggle to achieve inner-worldly asceti-

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The Nation

How Foreigners Invest, And Lose Their Shirts

By FLOYD NORRIS

FOREIGN investors have lost billions of dollars in Mexico, and the recriminations are flying. American investors want to know why their Government didn't warn them that the Mexican economy was sicker than it looked. The Mexican finance minister says things would not have gotten this bad if investors on Wall Street hadn't been so eager to send money. And as the United States Congress began balking at the Clinton Administration's proposal to bail out Mexico with \$40 billion in loan guarantees, the Mexican stock market and the peso took another plunge.

So what else is new? The history of foreign investing is littered with disaster stories. Governments fail, and their successors renege on their debts. Currencies are devalued. Bull markets collapse and in the rubble evidence of fraud emerges. The supposed experts who should have been on the lookout for problems were in fact too busy selling securities to pay attention.

It has long been a truism of investing that foreigners tend to buy at the top of almost any market. That is probably because they are not paying attention when a foreign market is cheap, only noticing it after prices have doubled and tripled and then rushing in. At first the waves of foreign buying push prices up even more, bringing in even more foreign money. But no boom lasts forever. And when rumors of problems begin to spread, foreigners are unlikely to be among the first to hear them.

Time after time in the late 19th century, British investors bought American securities, only to lose much of their money in a panic or in a bankruptcy that seemed to leave insiders unscathed. J. P. Morgan became the dominant banker in America in part because he was trusted by British investors to try to protect their interests. They needed protection from the likes of Jay Gould, who once kept control of the Katy Railroad (the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad), despite the opposition of most shareholders, by printing the announcement of the annual meeting in an obscure Kansas newspaper. By the time the shareholders, most of them British, found out about the meeting, it was too late.

"A lot of money was lost by foreigners investing in the United States," said James B. Rogers, Jr., a former Wall Street money manager known for his investing in risky foreign markets. "But those who got it right made a great deal of money investing in this debt-ridden underdeveloped country."

In fact, the Mexican debacle is, in many ways, tame by historical standards, even by Mexican historical standards. As recently as 1982, the Mexicans

carried out a massive fraud without his auditors noticing. And in some countries, there are no real audits at all. China had a brief stock market boom in 1993 despite a lack of reliable profit figures. And last year the Bank of China, a government-owned bank, sold \$500 million of bonds to American investors. Although the bank's balance sheet looked good, it was not audited by any other accounting firm. Instead, the figures were certified by the bank's very own in-house accountants.

So far, that loan has not been a disaster for the lenders. But the willingness of investors to overlook the lack of an outside accountant is a sign that greed has gotten the better of them. "There are," says James Grant, the editor of Grant's Interest Rate Observer, "cycles of financial credulity just as sure as there are business cycles."

In the 1920's, Mr. Grant recalls in "Money of the

All over the world, investors love to hear about a great opportunity, even if it doesn't exist.

Mind," his book on financial history, Ivan Krueger, a Swedish financier who dominated the world's match industry — that's right, the things you light candles with — borrowed huge sums of money at extraordinarily high interest rates. Although he used the best investment bankers, no one noticed that his auditing firm, a predecessor of today's Ernst & Young, had not certified his accounts. (In fact, they refused to do so because they could not confirm the figures.)

When Krueger's fraud was eventually exposed, the American investment bankers were blamed, even by Swedish investors. The investors said they had relied on the bankers to investigate Krueger. Max Winkler, a financial commentator of the time whose own warnings had been ignored, responded to those pleas by quoting, "Mundus vult decipi — ergo decipitur." The world wants to be deceived — let it therefore be deceived.

Before the current Mexican crisis, there were in fact some warnings sounded. Last spring, Gert von der Linde, the retired chief economist of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, predicted the devaluation of Mexican currency. But his words were all but ignored. Indeed, most big Wall Street firms were eagerly recommending, and selling, Mexican investments right up until the peso fell.

Now American government officials say they saw the risks in Mexico and began warning Mexican officials as early as late summer. But they decided not to sound a warning here because they believed that it was important to support the Mexican Government and economy, particularly in the wake of the bruising ratification battle over the North American Free Trade Agreement.

There is plenty of precedent here, as well. In the 1920's American investors were persuaded to lend huge sums of money to Germany to help with its reconstruction and with reparations payments after World War I. The bankers who arranged the loans by selling bonds feared that Germany would default, and so did the American Government, but they kept quiet and emphasized how America would benefit from the loans, through increased trade. The fears, of course, were prescient.

Historically, the excesses of international markets have produced big profits and big losses, with the losses killing investors' enthusiasm for years or even decades. Now, President Clinton appears to be trying to avoid discouraging Americans from investing in Mexico.

Many Wall Street strategists argue that if Congress fails to approve the loan guarantees to Mexico, it will be playing Russian roulette with the hemisphere's economy. They say that America's responsibility to the economy far outweighs any concern about unjustly enriching foolish investors, whose bad bets on Mexico will prove much less costly to them if the bailout is approved.

That is an argument that grates on Mr. Grant, who thinks that the loan guarantees would be a bailout not of Mexico but of reckless investors. "This scheme has shown that Wall Street is not in favor of free markets," he said last week. "It is in favor of free bull markets. It is so much opposed to bear markets that it would like the Government to intervene to stop them."

The Mexico disaster was tame by historical standards.

defaulted on promises to pay high interest rates on American dollars deposited in their banks. Instead paying off the deposits in sharply devalued pesos. But this year, similar promises made by the Mexican Government have been honored, greatly reducing the losses for investors. And so far, the drop in Mexican stocks has not been tinged by scandal.

That is not always the case. Two decades ago, during a wild bull market in Hong Kong that drew in a lot of foreign money, some enterprising people took advantage of the swell by printing and selling counterfeit share certificates. Brokerage back offices were so overwhelmed by heavy trading that it was some time before they noticed the counterfeits. Soon after, the market crashed, and everyone lost money, whether or not they had been snookered into buying a phony certificate.

Just three years ago, a boom in India's stock market was fueled by phony bank certificates, which were traded like money. Profits vanished when the fraud was uncovered.

"There is always the risk of unexpected developments in any kind of investing," notes Barton Biggs, the chief international strategist for Morgan Stanley. "In international markets, the risks are compounded" because markets are not as open as the American market.

Foreign markets are also complicated by differences in accounting standards around the world. Standards can be surprisingly lax even in some major countries like Britain, where Robert Maxwell



India, too, has drawn — and lost — foreign money. Last week, brokers in Bombay were selling.



Underwear and All

Dignifying the Presidency

By TODD S. PURDUM

IN the spring of 1992, Bill Clinton was the presumptive Democratic nominee for President, but his campaign was floundering, crippled by doubts about his character and his core, not to mention his fidelity. He put on his shades, picked up his sax, and reintroduced himself as a regular guy in the pop-culture, mass-media, talk-show territory where Presidents had almost never trod.

It worked, but at a price. By his early months in the White House, Mr. Clinton had not only told Americans he felt their pain. He had also conspired in defining down the dignity of the Presidency that the public knew what kind of underwear he wore, needed him in the same informal settings where he had once wooed them and often regarded him not as a figure of distant majesty but as Elvis, Slick Willie, Bubba or Bill.

Last week, with his Presidency becalmed and marginalized at its midpoint, Mr. Clinton took to prime-time television to reassert his authority in the most majestic setting still available: a joint session of Congress for the State of the Union address. But his record-setting manifesto of nearly an hour and a half — twice its planned length mostly because of his own last-minute additions — only helped distill his problems of focus, locus and force all over again.

The peerless skills of local communication that proved so effective in campaigning have been eclipsed by the demands of global communication in governing, and the gulf between them is wide enough that the White House now complains that one of Mr. Clinton's biggest problems is communication — whether of his achievements or his goals.

"I just have to tell you how I feel about it," the President confessed in an Oprah-esque preface to his vow to oppose any effort to repeal last year's ban on 19 types of assault weapons. In professing his devotion to hunting or his commitment to welfare reform, the good ol' boy-Rhodes Scholar dropped g's and smushed contractions: "going to" became "gon" and "doesn't" came out "dudn't," and he ad-libbed insertions about ticks and his daughter's softball league.

"Bill Clinton is Everyman," said Stephen J. Wayne, a historian of the Presidency at Georgetown University. "He was a Renaissance man giving a Renaissance talk, and it should have been over Renaissance Weekend." The problem is that "he's too plebeian," Mr. Wayne added. "He's everyperson. He wants to do too much himself. In other words, he's reduced the Presidency to his size rather than gain in size from the office."

Plenty of Problems

Mr. Clinton's problems are complex, of course, rooted in everything from the narrowness of his 43 percent share of the vote to the breadth of his domestic agenda, from his determination to be liked to the lingering doubts about his character and honesty that forced him to use up seven or eight of a typical politician's nine lives just getting elected.

But students of the office agree that he has also diminished his authority by plain overexposure — in jogging shorts or plaintive public jeremiads — and he is now the butt of late-night comic monologues of a viciousness and audaciousness generally reserved for lesser lights. In this, he is partly a victim of the swinging pendulum of public taste; George Bush was

brutally mocked for seeming as uptight and out-of-touch as Mr. Clinton seems hang-loose and touchy-feely.

"He hasn't adjusted, if you will, to the majesty of standing there and speaking out to the nation in that way," said Stephen Hess, a scholar at the Brookings Institution who wrote speeches for Dwight D. Eisenhower. "I must say, I have never seen a President have as much trouble learning to be President."

"The tools he had in '92 were sufficient to win 43 percent of the vote," Mr. Hess said. "Now he's President of 100 percent of the people and going on MTV isn't sufficient. Going on MTV, you may pick up 5 percent of the vote, but going on MTV and talking about your underwear, you may lose 12 percent of the respect."

'Two Great Resources'

A veteran Democratic wordsmith put it a bit differently, on condition of anonymity: "The truth is, this guy is a potentially fabulous speech giver. He just doesn't give fabulous speeches. They have two great resources here. One is the Presidency, the other is the President, the man. They have to design a system that takes advantage of both of those."

America has long been ambivalent about its Presidents, demanding leaders at once of the people and above them. George Washington preferred to greet guests without shaking their hands, which he considered beneath the dignity of his office.

Intimations of intimacy worked wonders for other Presidents, from Franklin Roosevelt's fireside chats to Ronald Reagan's homilies, yet most were shielded by a reserve that Mr. Clinton, a confessional man in a confessional age, has never managed to master.

The White House Chief of Staff, Leon E. Panetta, said that one of Mr. Clinton's goals had been to summon the nation to greater civility "as if a father were talking to his family." In fact, Mr. Clinton seems more the perpetual son, as he did last week when he said his Administration had reduced the deficit "three years in a row for the first time since Mr. Truman was President," a dutiful locution he often uses with regard to his predecessors.

When some liberal young Clintonites expressed dismay last year at what they regarded as Mr. Clinton's excessively affectionate remarks at Richard M. Nixon's funeral, White House aides sought to assuage them by stressing that it was part of Mr. Clinton's effort to establish his place in the lineage of the office — a place presumably assured by his election itself.

Mr. Clinton and his top aides are well aware of his challenge, and the difficulty of meeting it.

"He has to give the country a real sense of being Presidential, and being a leader of the country," Harold M. Ickes, his deputy chief of staff, said a week before the speech. "Those are very empheral qualities."

Mr. Clinton is often accused of wanting to be all things to all people, but that is a classic occupational hazard of his job, as Emmet John Hughes noted in his impressionistic study, "The Living Presidency," in 1973.

"He must summon his people to be with him — yet stand above, not squat beside them," Mr. Hughes wrote in a chapter on "The Mystery of the Presidency."

"He must question his own wisdom and judgment, but not too severely. He must hear the opinions and heed the powers of others — but not too abjectly. He must be aggressive without being contentious, decisive without being arrogant, and compassionate without being confused."

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Ideas & Trends

Whose Memory Lives When the Last Survivor Dies?



Auschwitz just after liberation, January 1945.

By GUSTAV NIEBUHR

THE past is not dead," William Faulkner once said. "It's not even past." He might have added that public memories of the past are also the battlefields of the present.

Last week, controversies erupted over how to remember two singular events in the history of this troubled century — the liberation of the Auschwitz death camp in January 1945 and the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945.

Auschwitz-Birkenau, built by the Germans near the Polish village of Oswiecim, was the largest of the Nazi death camps, where Jews made up the overwhelming number of victims. But the Jewish groups that were invited to the Polish government's official commemoration on Thursday complained that the ceremonies had been poorly planned and had a strongly "nationalist" flavor that obscured the magnitude of the Jewish losses.

In the case of the atomic bomb, the debate was equally sharp, with American veterans vehemently objecting to a planned exhibit at the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum about the Enola Gay, the B-29 airplane that dropped the bomb. The exhibit, they said, showed bias against the American war effort by portraying it as the beginning of a bleak period of nuclear proliferation, by painting the United States as the aggressor and the Japanese as hapless victims and by underestimating the number of casualties the United States would have suffered had it opted to invade Japan instead. By the end of the week, more than 80 Republican and Democratic members of Congress had called for the removal of the museum's director, Martin O. Harwit.

How should such stories be told? Are these historical events about national pride and perseverance, or about martyrdom? Both the Auschwitz death camp and the Enola Gay are physical relics that demand explanation, for it is in the telling of their stories that people and nations come to understand themselves.

"By themselves, monuments are of little value, mere stones in the landscape," James E. Young, a professor of English and Judaic studies at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, wrote in "The Texture of Memory: Holocaust Memorials and Meaning." "But as part of a nation's rites or the object of a people's national pilgrimage, they are invested with national soul and memory."

In other words, a site like Auschwitz and an artifact like the Enola Gay are seen as having moral lessons to impart, and not just to this generation. But to know what the lessons are, there must be explanations. With the stakes so high, there is bound to be controversy.

"The commemorative membrane is so sensitive to any perceived act of desecration, it immediately becomes an event," said Edward Linenthal, a professor of

religion and American culture at the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh. By way of example, he cited a case from a century ago when veterans of the Battle of Gettysburg became enraged when the battlefield's caretakers blocked their plans to place a memorial at a specific site. The Pennsylvania veterans charged that the memory of their sacrifice was being "defiled."

One does not need to reach so far back in this country's history to find deep divisions over how to recall national events. These days, even the recent past is being contested; dates and names have become public Rorschach tests.

Only days after last November's midterm elections, House Speaker Newt Gingrich inveighed against the "counterculture McGovern-niks" conjuring up the most negative views of the late 1960's and early 1970's, portraying those years as a time of social upheaval, irresponsibility and rebellion. Others, needless to say, remember it differently.

"Public memory is contested memory," says Michael Berenbaum, the director of the U.S. Holocaust Research Institute. "How the decade of the 60's is remembered is contested memory; how the decade of the 60's is remembered is contested memory. Part of our political struggle in the United States is how those two decades are remembered."

Is it important to agree? That depends on whether one believes that the contest is about the facts themselves and not merely about the lessons to be drawn from them.

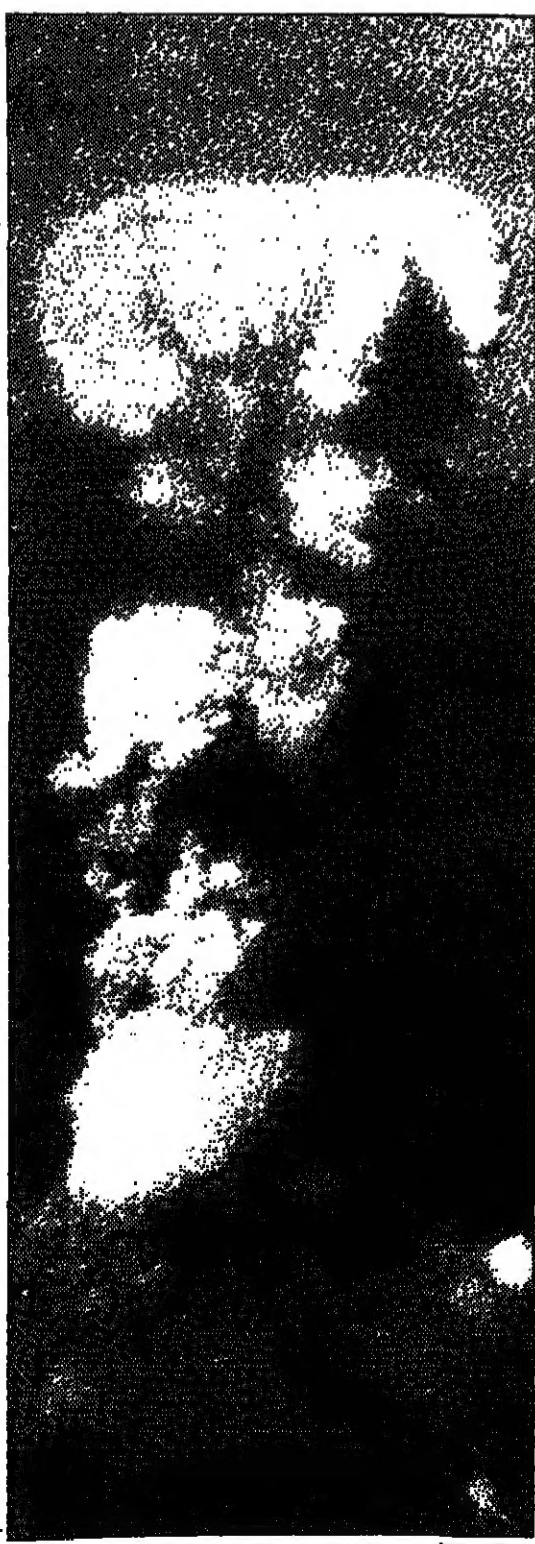
At Auschwitz-Birkenau, the issue comes down a question of facts: Who were the death camp's principal victims?

Historians now place the number of those killed by the Nazis between 1.1 million and 1.5 million, of whom about 90 percent were Jews. But, according to Dr. Berenbaum, immediately after the war, Poland's Communist rulers were inclined to believe a Russian estimate that 4 million people had died at Auschwitz, half of them Poles. Although that figure has since been debunked by Polish historians, public consciousness has not caught up; many Poles still view Auschwitz as a place of national martyrdom, he said.

"What you have in Poland is a cultural lag," he said, adding, "I'm optimistic it will change because I see the enormous changes that have taken place in Poland in last 15 years and most especially in the last five years."

Still, it may seem poignant, even tragic, that disagreements over how to commemorate such momentous events should take place on their 50th anniversaries. One would think that after half a century the world would have resolved basic questions of fact.

But perhaps it is precisely because 50 years have passed that the controversies have become so pitched. "Fiftieths, I think, intensify arguments over any form of remembrance," Dr. Linenthal said. "Fiftieths are the last time when you have massive groups of veterans or survivors who are able to put their imprint on the event."



The atomic blast over Hiroshima, August 1945

No. It's Not an Advertisement

THIS ABSOLUTELY FREE* ARTICLE WILL EXPLAIN EVERYTHING ABOUT THE WORLD OF ADVERTISING!*

By ADAM BRYANT

(Some restrictions apply.)

SPECIFICALLY, this article is about how asterisks and fine print have become fixtures in advertising, and about the efforts by some to rein them in.

Last week, for example, Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña announced that his staff would spend more time scrutinizing airline ads for deceptive or misleading claims. Candidates for tougher regulation, he said, include promotions of one-way fares that require travelers to buy a return ticket, and sales that make only a few seats available at the discounted price.

New York State legislators also passed a law last year requiring car-leasing companies to more fully disclose terms that add to the total cost of leases, like high charges for excessive wear and tear.

But asterisks and their accompanying restrictions remain popular gimmicks.

* Special offer available only to qualified readers who have already paid for the paper.

** Due to space constraints, this article actually has a more narrow focus.

Every Advertiser in the World Is Using Them***

A recent Amtrak ad lists five fares to cities from New York. Four of them are simple one-way fares, but the fifth — follow that asterisk — is based on a round-trip purchase. "Other restrictions may apply," the fine print adds.

Car companies trumpet low monthly leases with no down payments, as in a recent ad for Infiniti. But the small type noted twice that dealers set actual prices.

Cellular phones are sometimes advertised for \$1 or even less, but require a hefty fee to activate the phone number. Long-distance phone companies serve up a baffling array of discount calling plans while they raise base rates for customers too time-starved to wade through the Byzantine terms of the special deals.

FINE print is also no longer only the domain of disclaimers written in legalese, like this passage buried in a recent Hotel Intercontinental ad: "Number of attendees cannot exceed

120 percent of group room block."

Now, advertising copywriters have seized the space. Along the bottom of a recent Tower Air ad in tiny letters: "Hello. You're reading the part of the ad where you usually see all the restrictions you have to meet to get the low fare. But this is Tower Air. There are no restrictions. So, congratulations on your good vision and your eagle-eyed appraisal of all the ads you read for the small print."

JACK TROUT, a marketing consultant in Greenwich, Conn., said other companies began following the airlines' lead during the last recession. Marketers began enlisting the help of their colleagues in finance to structure clever deals.

"It's what I call marketing slipping and sliding," Mr. Trout said. "Businesses want to attract people to buy their products, but they also want to find a way to not exactly give it to them at those prices."

*** Well, not quite. But a quick skim of the ads in just about any newspaper yields plenty of examples.

THERE IS A TIDAL WAVE OF OPPOSITION AGAINST THE TREND!***

Continental Airlines, for example, has blared the bold-print phrase "NO RESTRICTIONS" in ads for its Continental Lite service. And Saturn, the car company, has played up its no-haggle, no fine-print pricing policy.

Even so, Mr. Trout said that restrictions on prices as a marketing tool are probably here to stay.

"It's hard to stamp out the fine print," he said. "Somebody is always going to try to put a deal together."

*** Maybe "ripple" is more accurate. State and Federal regulators aside, some marketers have touted simplified prices as a way to separate themselves from the pack.

So You Want a Devolution?

Continued from page 1

of those documents than about the wisdom of modern officialdom.

Americans have always been nervous about lodging too much faith in the central government; the colonists' experiences with the English Crown set a pattern. However, the failure of the Articles of Confederation convinced them that they needed something stronger, and in the Constitution they gave the central government substantial if carefully delineated powers, such as the right to raise money.

For the Republic's first 150 years, state government maintained the predominant role, except in time of war, but the onset of the Great Depression and the New Deal that was designed to combat it, radically altered the balance. For three decades, Washington ran things, largely unchallenged by state capitals.

Largely, but not wholly. In the South, states' rights were put forward as justification for a system of apartheid that denied basic rights to black people. Strom Thurmond, now a Republican Senator, then a Democratic Governor, ran for President in 1948 as the candidate of the States Rights Party. Memories of segregation — and of Ross Barnett in Mississippi or George Wallace in Alabama confronting the Federal Government over it — are one reason most liberals cock a wary eye at the idea of devolving power to the states. "States' rights," for them, is encoded racism.

Since the high-water mark of Federal activism, which might be dated to the Voting Rights Act of 1964, the tide has been flowing the other way, slowly at first and now with a rush.

Richard M. Nixon's revenue-sharing program was an early effort. Increasingly, the states became regional franchises of the Federal Government. While ministering to their usual concerns like roads and insurance, and inheriting some, like education, from

local governments, state governments had to play mid-level manager for programs like Medicaid.

"The current era," wrote Alice M. Rivlin, now head of the Office of Management and Budget, in her 1992 book, "Reviving the American Dream," "has been called a period of 'competitive Federalism,' meaning the Federal Government and states are competing with each other for leadership in domestic policy."

Clinton's Boast

President Clinton has joined the states' cheerleaders, even though it was his party that befooled the Federal Government in the first place. He boasted in his State of the Union speech Tuesday that "our Administration gave two dozen states the right to slash through Federal rules and regulations to reform their own welfare systems."

Yet the truth is that for all of the talk of decentralization, neither the liberals nor the conservatives wholly trust the states at least not all of them. Welfare reform is a perfect example. Conservatives are worried about giving all the responsibility to the states because they are afraid some won't reform at all. Liberals are worried that some states will reform the system out of existence.

There are other problems, too. In unbridled competition between the states, for example, what would prevent some states from cutting services and taxes to the bone to lure businesses, forcing others to do likewise and creating a downward spiral?

Which takes us right back to colonial days. The Founding Fathers were a committee, after all, and they could never quite resolve the question of how much had to be mandated from the center and how much could safely, from the perspective of the commonweal, be left to the tender mercies of the Federal States. A tough call then, a tough call now.

The World

In South Africa, Laws Still Not Hard and Fast

By BILL KELLER

FOR weeks South Africa has been absorbed by the story of 3,500 police officers and two former Cabinet ministers who, days before the end of white rule, applied for immunity from prosecution for any minor crimes they may have committed in defense of apartheid.

The tempest over whether these indemnities were legal raged from the newspapers to the Cabinet, provoking the latest in a series of melodramatic quarrels between President Nelson Mandela and his predecessor, F. W. de Klerk, now a deputy in a volatile coalition Government.

By the time the Cabinet ruled the indemnities invalid and the squall subsided, virtually every political figure on the landscape had been forced to strike an indignant pose on one side or the other of this great corruption.

Perhaps the oddest thing, noted John Dugard, a leading human rights lawyer, was that no one at any point suggested doing what most democracies would do automatically: ask a court.

President Mandela occupies, few would argue, the highest moral plateau in Africa. He heads a Government of reconciliation, stability and growth on a continent of division, disorder and decline.

But what South Africa aspires to, what is supposed to protect it from becoming just another third world failure, is a government of laws. Even many of Mr. Mandela's admirers say, with mounting distress, it is not yet assured.

"During the last years of apartheid, there was a conscious attempt on the part of the A.N.C. to build up a human rights culture, a culture of subordination to the law," said Mr. Dugard, a law professor at the University of the Witwatersrand. "But I still fear that when it actually comes to daily decisions, they don't often see it that way. At the moment there's a gap between aspiration, or rhetoric, and practice."

Cynicism

South Africa, in fairness, does not have the endemic, everyday corruption of many African countries, or of the post-Communist cowboy economies of Eastern Europe. Contracts are honored. Policemen rarely solicit bribes. Bureaucrats tend to be honest. Nor does the new Government, as far as anyone knows, torture suspects with electric prods or toss them from the upper floors of

police headquarters to their deaths, as occurred under white rule.

Still, many South Africans feel a creeping cynicism about the gap between Mr. Mandela's high moral tone and the example set by their new leaders.

Last month, for example, after Mr. Mandela called for "a campaign to set the country on a new moral footing," the Weekly Mail newspaper applauded the idea. Then it suggested that Mr. Mandela start with his estranged wife, Winnie Mandela, and his nominee to be South Africa's Ambassador to the United Nations, Allan Boesak.

Mrs. Mandela, now a deputy minister for arts, culture, science and technology, has been embroiled in several putative scandals, including diverting A.N.C. funds to her lover, accepting copious free gifts from rich admirers and, in the most bizarre case, chartering a jet for an illicit diamond-buying spree in Angola.

Mr. Boesak, one of the country's most famous liberation clergymen, is accused of letting a charitable foundation he ran misdirect hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of aid money donated by Nordic church groups. Although he has denied any personal gain, he has not disputed that he awarded a large voter-education contract to a video company owned by his wife, and

After apartheid, the rules seem made to be haggled over, if not broken.

that his foundation made generous personal loans to some of its officials.

As Mr. Mandela's aides point out, neither has been charged with a crime, and after a relentless battering in the press, Mr. Mandela put Mr. Boesak's nomination on hold (with pay) while the donors investigate.

But critics, citing these and other cases of liberation heroes accused of financial impropriety, say Mr. Mandela has missed opportunities to set a strict standard of accountability.

In the case of Mrs. Mandela, said one senior A.N.C. official, the party signaled its elastic moral criteria last year by forgiving a crime for which she was convicted in court — having her bodyguards kidnap several young men, one of whom was murdered. Bowing to her huge popularity among party activists, the A.N.C. dismissed



Scandals belie Nelson Mandela's moral tone. One involves Allan Boesak, front, with Mr. Mandela at a rally.

the court judgment as a political witch hunt. "At the end of the day, we are telling people that heroes of the struggle are exempt," mused the party official. "You think if Winnie wasn't the 'Mother of the Nation' she'd get away with this?"

Among the governed, a casual attitude toward the law, born when the law was a tool of white oppression, has not changed much with the advent of legitimate Government.

Paul Sack, an American homebuilder who has donated his advice in many African countries, recently visited South Africa and said he was dismayed by the fact that every time a new housing project was designated for needy families, other needy families would simply invade the sites and lay claim.

"They call it jumping the queue," Mr. Sack said. "And, of course, they get away with it. The Government is not strong enough to use or threaten to use force against its own people. That's a symptom of a great difficulty."

Discredited

There are obvious reasons of history why the law gets so little respect. One is the precedent of the old white Government, which ran secret dirty-tricks squads and tolerated large-scale corruption in black homelands as a way of buying loyalty. For many blacks, the law and its enforcers were discredited.

And defiance spawned its own corruption, in the form of squatter-camp slumlords, criminal gangs and

the township opportunists known as the *com-tso-tso* — "comrade hoodlums."

A less obvious explanation is that the very process of reconciliation may have diminished the role of the law. The slow process of negotiated change was lubricated by a series of amnesties and indemnities applied to crimes committed on both sides of the political lines. The police who applied for absolution just before last year's elections were grasping at something that had been freely dispensed to anti-apartheid bombers and even, in one notorious case, to a white mass murderer who had strolled down a Pretoria street methodically shooting every black he encountered.

In nearby Malawi, another novice democracy, the new Government recently put its former dictator, Hastings Kamuzu Banda, under arrest for allegedly ordering the gruesome murders of four officials who once crossed him. When reporters converged to ask why Malawi had not followed Mr. Mandela's conciliatory example, Malawians were flabbergasted at the question. Murder is against the law, they said.

Here, the former rulers have been co-opted into an awkward partnership, sealed by forgiveness. And a Government hatched during years of negotiations remains a Government of deal-making, in which laws are fungible, compromise is the watchword and everything is open to discussion.

This makes for a lot of life-saving good will, but not much discipline. If society is essentially a negotiating forum, then the victor is the citizen who seizes what he can by whatever means and bargains from strength.

A Language Divided

Continued from page 1

cism, in accord with his call "to command the good and forbid evil with the heart, the tongue and the hand." And the Koran is even more blunt about using violence to propagate the faith. "There is no compulsion in religion," it states; it condemns forced piety and conversion as insincere. Calls to martyrdom, presented by militants as a direct path toward eternal life, conventionally eschew the Koranic ban on suicide.

But theological nuance is beside the point for the zealots. It is enough for unexamined quotations to be injected into the everyday flow of street Arabic, which often uses clichés or slogans in every third or fourth sentence anyway.

"These slogans are valued by the poor as much as their television sets, or other electronic devices, that they own but do not understand and cannot devise or manufacture themselves," said Dr. el-Said M. Badawi, the Director of the Arabic Language Institute at the American University in Cairo and one of the Middle East's leading linguists. "The slogans satisfy a real need. Because the poor lack the educational tools to dissect a cliché, or a slogan, they accept it whole and do not question it."

A Legacy of Ruin

That the average Arab has such a poor grasp of political language is largely the fault of the fiery Arab nationalists, such as Gamal Abdel Nasser, who two generations ago mobilized the dispossessed with impassioned slogans of their own. These directed hatred at colonialists and Israelis while promising wealth and an Arab resurgence. Once in power, however, the Arab nationalists proved corrupt, brutal and inept. They ruined educational systems that could have helped the masses develop a more sophisticated vocabulary. Now the clerics are taking advantage of the social and intellectual wreckage left behind.

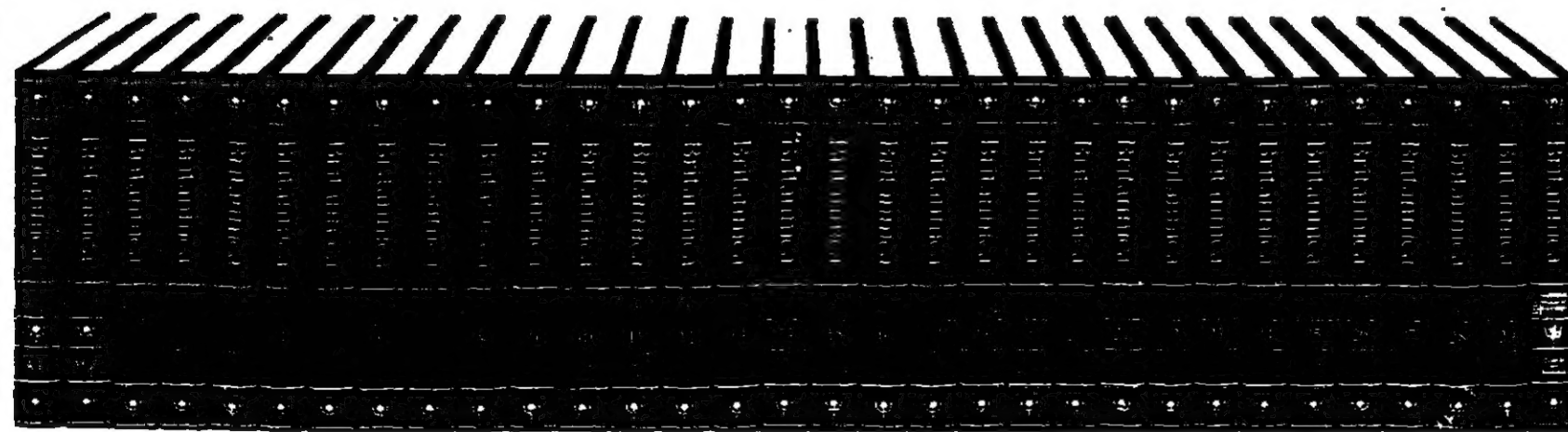
The great mistake opponents of the militant movements often make is to assume that the skeletal nature of the language used, and the intellectual shallowness of the slogans, mean that the message won't be effective. The Egyptian, Tunisian and Algerian Governments use a lot of air time and newspaper space to criticize the militants' ideology (but often in the highbrow Arabic that the masses have trouble understanding).

Judge Sayid al-Ashmaway, who lives with bodyguards and rarely leaves home, is Egypt's most prominent intellectual critic of the movement. His books are required reading in many schools inside and outside Egypt. "Either Islam is reformed or we are finished," he said in an interview. "The Islamic mind is confused. People do not understand the proper definitions of Islamic terms, but believe the distorted definitions. Religion has become mixed up with politics and out of this has come an ideology. This militant doctrine must be replaced by a liberal Islamic doctrine."

But just as secular Arab regimes and movements like Algeria's socialist government and Yasir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization squandered the chance to educate the masses to a more sophisticated level of political participation, so the intellectuals like Judge Ashmaway, who attack the Islamic militants in the state-controlled press, have squandered their credibility by siding with these dying political systems.

W. B. Yeats once observed, in "Meditations in Times of Civil War": "We had fed the heart on fantasies. The heart's grown brutal from the fare." Such is the real tragedy of the Middle East, in the end: that the brutalization of political conversation has left so few Arabs able to talk to one another.

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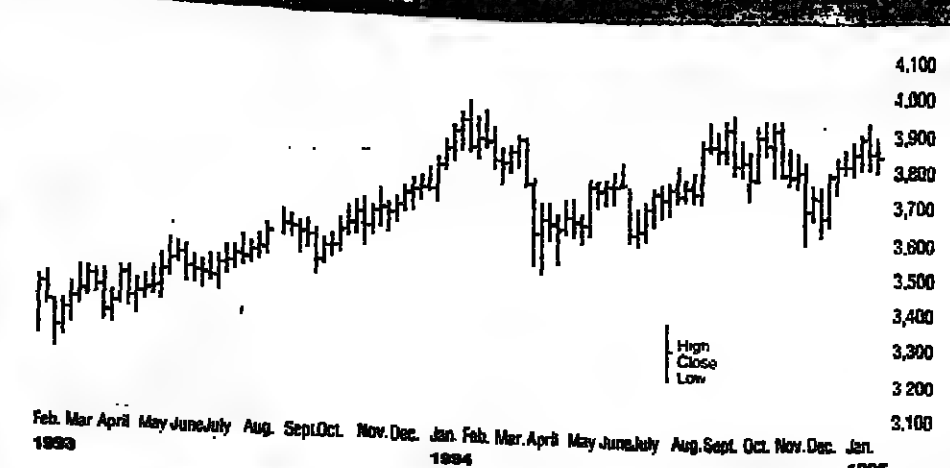
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The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	1,446	2,067	352
Declined	1,255	2,440	413
Unchanged	380	861	178
Issues Traded	3,081	5,368	943
New Highs	91	150	35
New Lows	177	186	77

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,857.99	-11.44	-0.30	+0.61
D. J. Transp	1,523.50	+1.40	+0.09	+4.71
D. J. Util	192.20	+4.02	+2.14	+5.88
S&P 500	470.39	+5.61	+1.21	+2.42
S&P Indust	554.69	+2.46	+0.45	+1.31
NYSE Comp	255.89	+2.51	+0.99	+1.37
Nasdaq	758.91	+3.14	+0.41	+0.92
Amex	436.75	-0.89	-0.20	+0.71
Russell 2000	248.47	-1.17	-0.47	-0.75
Value Line	4,629.64	+33.65	+0.73	+1.96
Value Line	279.28	+0.10	+0.04	+0.63

INTEREST RATES	
30-Year Bonds	9
Municipal Bonds	8
Three-Month Treasury Bills	7
6-Month Treasury Bills	6
9-Month Treasury Bills	5
12-Month Treasury Bills	4
30-Year Bonds	3
3-Month Treasury Bills	2
Municipal Bonds	1

New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
Compq s	403908	35 1/4	+ 6 1/4	UDCHm pA	9 1/4	+ 3/4	54.2	StorTch	22	- 9 1/4	29.6
Telex	302308	32 3/4	+ 2 1/4	UDCHm pB	8 1/4	+ 2 3/4	47.8	Stratus	28 1/2	- 10 1/2	27.7
DrPepSv	275213	32 1/2	+ 2 3/4	Welcom	15 3/4	+ 5	46.5	StorTch pI	52 1/2	- 17 1/2	25.0
FormD	237653	25 1/4	- 1	UsairG pI	25	+ 5 1/2	28.2	Capitol	17 1/2	- 4 1/2	20.3
Welcom	207901	15 3/4	+ 5	DuPCo	12	+ 2 1/2	28.0	Salant	4 1/2	- 7/8	17.5
AT&T	180089	49 1/4	+ 1 1/4	Amso	13 1/2	+ 2 1/2	26.7	Hxcel	5	- 1	16.7
RJR	174758	6	+ 1/4	AcmeC	15	+ 2 3/4	18.8	BuTeInd	14 1/2	- 2 1/2	16.6
IBM	167543	72 1/2	+ 2 1/2	Prisp	9	+ 1 1/4	16.1	IndStl pI	32 1/2	- 6 1/4	16.3
Calcp	155742	41 1/4	+ 2 3/4	Rohr	11 1/4	+ 1 1/2	14.6	DianaCp	4 1/2	- 7/8	15.2
EMC s	154494	18 1/4	+ 1 3/4	MusciL	8 1/2	+ 1	13.3	Tokhem	7 1/4	- 1 1/4	15.1
SanFePC	152100	18 1/2	+ 3/8	NovaCr	8 1/4	+ 1	12.9	Compq s	35 1/2	- 6 1/4	14.7
WalM	144598	22 1/4	+ 1 1/4	NorFed	8 1/4	+ 1	12.9	Kaneb pI	7 1/2	- 1 1/4	14.3
McDonl	143999	32 1/4	+ 3 1/4	GTE pIC	5 1/4	+ 6	12.8	Trinova	25	- 4 1/2	14.2
StorTch	140087	22	- 9 1/4	UsairG	5 1/2	+ 5/8	12.8	C G Dina	4 1/2	- 3/4	14.0
Chryslr	137659	44 1/2	+ 2 1/2	FkEIPub	27 1/2	+ 3 1/4	12.8	GaGull	33	- 5 1/4	13.7

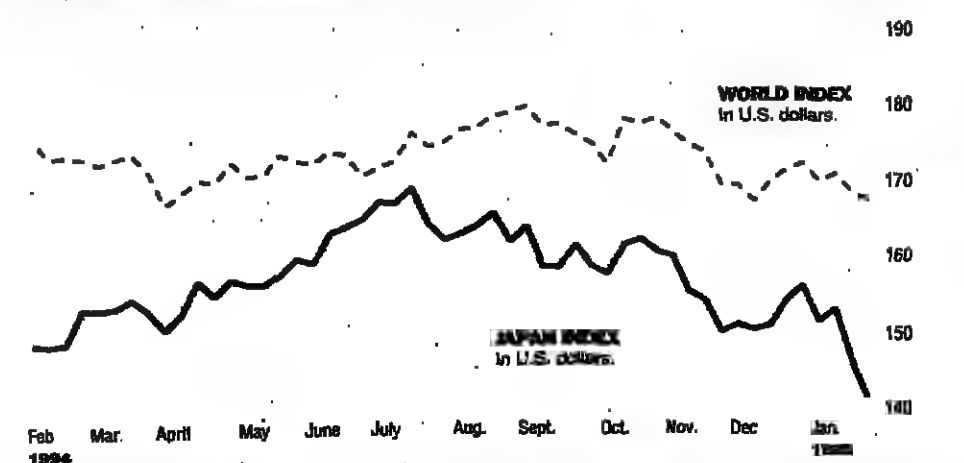
Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
Intel	328228	7 1/4	+ 2 1/4	ChenFin s	27 1/2	+ 1 1/2	120.0	Aldia s	5	- 5	50.0
MCI	218099	17 1/4	+ 1 1/4	Allymax	29 1/2	+ 1 1/2	78.8	CimaLys	5 1/4	- 4 1/2	42.7
Cisco s	178879	33 1/4	+ 1 1/4	GzymZ wt	8 1/4	+ 3 1/4	66.7	NtwkSy	5 1/4	- 2 1/2	33.3
Micro s	176373	59 1/4	+ 1 1/4	CambSdwk	6 1/4	+ 1 1/4	44.1	SonicSol	10 1/2	- 4 1/2	31.0
Aldia s	170271	5	- 5	Cephin	8 1/4	+ 2 1/2	41.7	Lalaynd un	8	- 3 1/2	30.4
ApolaC	149880	39 1/4	+ 2 1/4	AmrToy wTW	6 1/2	+ 1 1/4	40.5	McTch	30 1/2	- 12 1/2	28.5
TelCm A	135731	21 1/4	+ 7/8	LaidRl	28 1/4	+ 8	38.6	Futobics un	6	- 2 1/4	27.3
Novell	133268	18	+ 1 1/4	Horshd	7 1/4	+ 2	38.1	StwPw	4	- 1 1/2	25.6
BayNetw s	124371	29 1/4	+ 7/8	Omnia	8 1/4	+ 2 1/4	37.5	KndrLr wt	4 1/4	- 1 1/4	22.7
DSC s	113048	33 1/4	+ 3 1/4	Lsvd uts	14	+ 3 1/4	36.6	AldDev n	4 1/4	- 1 1/4	22.7

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
Viacom B	55723	46 1/4	+ 1 3/4	Ducom	5 1/4	+ 1	21.1	GahCbl	2 1/2	- 5	66.7
ChrySR s	51600	14 1/4	+ 5/8	ResRst	8 1/2	+ 1 3/4	19.3	StwHnL pI	3 1/4	- 4 1/2	54.6
IvaxCp	34692	21 1/4	+ 1 1/2	NorAmTel	5	+ 3 1/4	17.7	EssxBnc s	4	- 1 3/4	30.4
IndigCm	29735	9	+ 7/8	ChafPwr	21 1/4	+ 3 1/4	17.4	GnEmp	8	- 1 1/2	19.0
Echdy	29405	9 1/2	+ 1 1/2	StfHtHpn	10 1/4	+ 1 1/2	17.1	USAL pA	14	- 3	17.7

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actunes World indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE		IN U.S. DOLLARS				IN U.S. DOLLARS				
Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.	Exchange Rate to \$	YTD % Chg.
Australia	165.37	-1.3	17	-3.7	16	4.00	144.24	-2.0	1.3114	-1.7
Austria	175.37	0.1	9	-4.0	17	1.18	137.73	-6.4	10.636	2.6
Belgium	168.55	-0.5	12	0.1	10	4.26	129.61	-2.0	31.181	2.1
Britain	185.16	0.8	5	0.2	9	4.25	181.74	-1.6	0.6281	1.8
Canada	123.65	-0.7	15	-4.4	18	2.73	126.68	-3.6	1.4148	-0.9
Denmark	252.64	-0.0	10	0.3	7	1.45	205.20	-1.5	5.9719	1.9
Finland	186.55	-2.9	22	0.3	8	0.75	184.92	-0.0	4.7234	0.3
France	160.51	-0.5	13	-1.9	15	3.25	132.14	-3.5	5.2485	1.7
Germany	140.76	-1.6	19	-1.8	14	1.88	110.64	-4.2	1.5119	2.5
Hong Kong	290.53	0.3	8	-10.9	21	4.34	288.44	-11.0	7.733	0.1
Ireland	210.50	1.0	4	-2.1	6	3.38	188.46	0.2	0.6354	1.9
Italy	80.17	-1.6	20	6.5	1	1.62	95.77	5.0	1599.5	1.4
Japan	142.30	-3.4	23	-9.3	19	0.85	89.14	-9.9	99.1	0.7
Malaysia	418.90	-1.1	16	-12.6	22	2.04	412.61	-12.5	2.5575	-0.2
Mexico	1048.76	-4.1	24	-25.9	24	1.59	6449.93	-15.4	5.625	-12.4
Netherlands	221.87	1.1	3	2.3	5	3.37	171.61	-0.1	1.6946	2.4
New Zealand	72.60	-0.6	14	3.0	3	4.86	60.21	3.0	1.5618	0.0
Norway	212.83	1.4	1	-0.2	11	1.81	191.38	-2.2	8.625	2.1
Singapore	335.78	0.8	6	-10.0	20	1.91	224.60	-10.4	1.4515	0.4
South Africa	289.04	-2.9	21	-13.0	23	2.57	259.40	-13.5	4.05	0.6
Spain	130.63	0.7	7	-1.0	13	4.45	130.21	-1.0	131.575	0.0
Sweden	228.17	-0.3	11	3.1	2	1.49	262.53	3.2	7.4461	-0.2
Switzerland	164.28	-1.4	18	-0.6	12	1.88	129.48	-3.4	1.2713	2.9
United States	182.68	1.3	2	2.6	4	2.90	192.68	2.6		

COMPOSITE INDEXES							
Europe	169.17	-0.2	0.1	3.15	148.08	-1.7	
Europe/Pacific	157.38	-1.7	-5.3	2.10	117.01	-6.3	
World	168.25	-0.7	-2.8	2.40	141.81	-3.4	

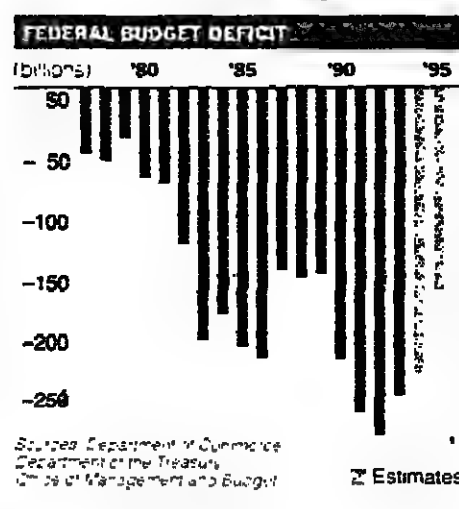
Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close
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The Economy

Just Pass an Amendment and Call the Doctor in the Morning

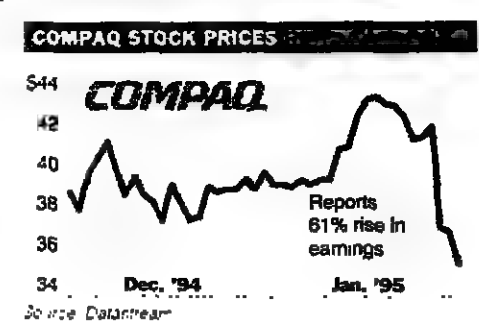
Look at those three little words — "balanced budget amendment." The first two are truly frightening ones, conjuring images of Social Security slashed in half, crippling taxes, a decimated national defense. But "amendment" — what a breath of fresh air that one brings. "A change for the better," Webster's defines it, "a correction of errors." No wonder the House wants to tack such a soothing word onto the other two, as it did officially last week, passing the amendment by a hefty margin. (Next it goes to the Senate, where it's close, and to the states, where it'll take years.) President Clinton, in that endless State of the Union speech — at 81 minutes, the longest ever — did manage to challenge his foes on this one, saying, Yes, by all means balance it, but tell people how you'll do it. All one could hear, though, was talk of amending, not that brutal balancing.



Mr. Greenspan Is Watching

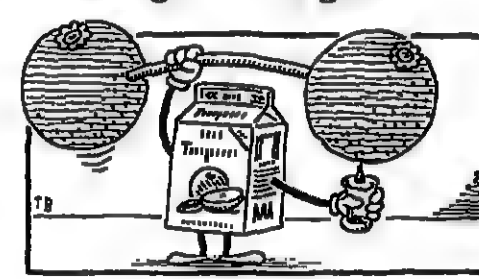
You could never accuse the Federal Reserve of not being "vigilant." For the past year, it has kept on raising interest rates, each time sounding dire alarms about a too-bubbly economy, even as inflation snuggled in firmly below 3 percent. So when Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman, actually used the word last week — saying, in Senate testimony, that various inflation signals are forcing the Fed to stay "vigilant" — you could bet he was at it again. And Friday's report of a strong final quarter of 1994 could add fuel to his fire, even amid signals of a slowing economy. So when the Fed meets this Tuesday, no one should be surprised if it tightens the screws further. Let's just hope it doesn't make the patient scream, "Recession!"

Finding That Cloudy Lining



It's called the expectations game. You expect sleet, it's partly sunny, you're ecstatic; you expect a sparkling sky, a few clouds appear, you're in a funk. Compaq Computer is flying so high it just surged past Apple and IBM, in personal computer sales worldwide, and last week it came out with some sparkling numbers — quarterly earnings up 61 percent. On this news, its stock proceeded to plunge 35, or 12 percent — and slid even more the rest of the week, to end at \$35.625. What happened? Analysts, it seems, expected 94 cents a share, so the reported 90 cents — mighty as it was — somehow became bad news. But it could well be broader than that — market psychology has "turned on technology stocks," said one analyst, and that means that any whiff of gloom can send them down.

Don't Forget the Oranges



Pretty soon you'll be able to live on orange juice — it'll be loaded with so much good stuff that you'll be the picture of nutritional perfection if you consume nothing else all day. Just think: not long ago, orange juice was nothing but juice from oranges. How primitive! Marketers have since come to their senses, throwing in vitamins here, calcium there, to make you feel truly virtuous when you drink it. And last week Tropicana took the Battle of the Oranges to new heights, introducing juices fortified with vitamins A, C and E, calcium, and even fiber. Everything but a CD player and an alarm system.



Hunting Terrorists' Cash

Terrorism at the World Trade Center

With Republicans in the spotlight, President Clinton, naturally, wants to take some decisive actions. That may have been on his mind last week when he ordered a freeze on the American assets of Middle East terrorist groups. On the surface, it makes sense. Like most things, terror isn't free — so it's logical to "follow the money" (as the Watergate folks used to say). Trouble is, there probably isn't much terrorist money in American banks, at least not that the Treasury will find. Can you imagine walking into your bank and saying, "Hi, I'm with Amalgamated Terrorists. What's the minimum for free checking?" Said one Treasury official: "I don't anticipate seizing any large sums."

1995's Tax-Cut Star

You'd think Christine Whitman's middle name was "Tax Cut." It's been her battle cry from the start, and last week the Governor proudly declared that she'd reach her goal of a 30 percent cut in New Jersey's income tax by next January, a year earlier than she'd promised. Never mind that critics say she's just shifting the burden to local property taxes — her message was clear: local governments are — her message was: "Property taxes," she said, "reflect local spending decisions." And the Republicans in Washington are clearly fans, for they chose her to beat up on President Clinton after his State of the Union speech — only the day after her tax speech.



It Isn't About Mexico

"It is not just about Mexico," Alan Greenspan said last week, stressing the global impact that Mexico's crisis could have and urging the Senate to approve \$40 billion in loan guarantees. And that global scale was underscored when the I.M.F. tentatively approved a \$7.8 billion loan to Mexico, the group's biggest ever. And as Washington ponders those guarantees, one point became clear: there will be no linkage with any border crackdown on illegal immigrants. Mexican officials adamantly denied that this would be part of any deal, and American officials backed right away from the idea.

Health Care XXIX: The Merger

MERGERS, REAL AND PROPOSED	
Kohlberg Kravis Roberts - RJR Nabisco	Oct '88 \$30.5 billion
Time Inc. - Warner Comm	Mar '89 14.1
Glaxo - Wellcome	Jan '95 14.0
Philo Morris Inc. - Kraft Inc.	Oct '88 13.4
Texaco - Gulf Oil	Mar '84 13.4
Bristol-Myers - Squibb	Oct '89 12.1

Yes, health care companies have seen the frugal future and have been preparing for it — merging, merging, merging to cut costs. But last week this craze really hit the big time as Glaxo offered \$14 billion for Wellcome. If these British companies join forces, they'll create the world's largest drug maker, even leaping past giant Merck. (Glaxo gets a big chunk of its sales from Zantac, its ulcer treatment, while Wellcome's stand-bys are Zovirax, for herpes, and AZT.) The deal would also be up there with the biggest mergers ever — and half the level of the biggest, the \$30 billion Nabisco merger.

Chrysler Doesn't Want It to End

Can the auto boom keep rolling forever? Of course not. People will finally get rid of the old clunkers and won't buy as many new cars — especially at those prices. It's been nice for Detroit, though, and Chrysler would love to have it last a bit longer. But last week it voiced its worry that if the Federal Reserve raises rates again, it could tip the balance and bring back the bad old days. But face it: things are already slowing down. Ford just shut a few assembly plants temporarily, and discounts, rebates and price wars are sneaking back into Detroit's vocabulary.

World Markets/Paul Lewis

For Asia, Opportunity From Calamity

A POWERFUL new locomotive of economic growth will soon be getting up steam as a result of the savage earthquake that shattered Japan's Kobe province.

From the market's reaction last week, the disaster didn't seem to have much of a silver lining. Investors immediately dumped Japanese stocks although the market later recouped some losses.

They also continued their panicky exit from the emerging markets of Asia and Latin America that the Mexican crisis had started, motivated by fresh uncertainties over the health of China's aging reformist leader, Deng Xiaoping, about the fate of the Clinton Administration's Mexican loan guarantee plan and about the prospect of an imminent American interest rate hike.

But before the earthquake struck, Japan was ready to start edging its way back up the world's growth league after three years of virtual economic stagnation.

Last December, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development forecast Japanese growth would more than double this year to 2.5 percent and reach 3.4 percent in 1996, comfortably above the 2.9 percent average for the industrial world as a whole. Now it should do even better.

The colossal damage inflicted by the quake may take the shine off this year's opening months. But thereafter the colossal cost of reconstruction — with estimates running up to \$70 billion and higher — will give an additional boost to economic activity in Japan and other Asian countries.

"That is certainly how the Japanese business community sees it," says William H. Gleysteen, president of the Japan Society, who returned from Tokyo last week. "We'll see new investment forced by government spending," predicts Solomon Brothers chief economist, John Lipsky.

Such a boost will be welcome in Asia, where China's economy is already slowing and dwindling capital inflows following the Mexican debacle seem likely to reduce ac-

tivity in other emerging economies as well.

The Nomura Research Institute expects quake damage to cut Japanese output 1 to 2.5 percent over the next three months. But "over the next two years or so" the Tokyo-based institute thinks, reconstruction will increase total demand by 1.5 to 2.9 percent. Shigeki Sakaki, a Nomura Research analyst, said this could raise Japanese growth to 3 percent this year and add another percentage point or so in 1996. J.P. Morgan also predicts reconstruction could add another 1.5 percent to Japan's growth.

With the United States economy likely to slow this year, Japan seems set to join Germany as one of the two main economic locomotives, each with growth rates that should rise 3.5 percent or more next year.

The last time Japan and Germany played this role was in 1979, when they turned in growth rates of 5.5 and 4.2 percent, respectively, after agreeing at the Group of Seven's conference in Bonn the previous summer on a concerted reflation plan to get the world's economic train moving again.

Unfortunately, this experiment with this "locomotive strategy" for reviving growth fizzled out the following year, the victim of

OPEC's second oil price shock, and was never repeated.

Meanwhile, higher Japanese imports together with disrupted exports point to a lower trade surplus, a softer yen but a stronger dollar.

Foreign capital inflows, the lifeblood of the emerging economies of Asia and Latin America, started slowing last year when the World Bank reports new

The New York Times

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Hate Speech Comes to Congress

Whatever else it has done, the new Republican Congressional leadership has coarsened American political discourse to a remarkable degree in a very short time. The most recent example is Dick Armey's reference to Representative Barney Frank, who is openly homosexual, as "Barney Fag." Mr. Armey is the House majority leader, and we would have to go back to the days of Earl Butz to find a parallel example of such common behavior by a high Federal official.

His explanation that this was a "stumbled word" instead of "an intentional personal attack" is not supported in any way by the tape recording of his interview. He spoke with clear intent to defame a worthy opponent. In place of true contrition, Mr. Armey used a ranting speech on the House floor to denounce reporters for refusing to suppress his disgraceful on-the-record remarks made to interviewers assembled by Mr. Armey's staff with the express purpose of taping his words for broadcast. Even those who argue that Newt Gingrich's mother was sandbagged into criticizing the First Lady cannot defend Mr. Armey. Here was a professional politician speaking in a formal setting with bigotry afoot.

Mr. Armey has now won a permanent place in the annals of Congressional disrepute. But he is only one man, and some Republicans will warn against making too much of this incident. But the greater danger for serious citizens is to ignore the pattern of accumulating incidents. Senator Jesse Helms's quip about physical harm to President Clinton was a single incident. So was Representative Robert Dornan's absurd declaration that Mr. Clinton is a traitor. It was, indeed, but a single speech in which

the Speaker advanced the crackpot charge that "there is no grotesquerie, no distortion, no dishonesty too great" for his opponents to use against him.

Such individual showers of hyperbole have produced a venomous mist that now envelops Capitol Hill. The excuse that the Republicans are not used to being taken seriously is wearing thin. It has been three months since the election. It is time for Speaker Gingrich to show that his civic instincts are as powerful as his intellect.

Both he and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, owe it to the nation to examine carefully the question of whether the mantle of leadership has fallen on some shoulders that are too slight to carry it. The more threatening possibility is that Congress itself has fallen under the sway of people who believe in a politics of destruction fueled by the language of hatred.

Ultimately, Dick Armey is answerable only to the voters of the 26th District of Texas. But his party has imposed him on the nation in a position of high responsibility and great honor. It is everyone's concern that the majority leader of the House of Representatives, by his own account, finds it hard to control his tongue when opponents like Mr. Frank criticize him. It is everyone's concern that Mr. Armey resorted without provocation to bigoted name-calling and then misrepresented his words in an intemperate speech in the well of the House. Can the Speaker tolerate such behavior in a person his party has elevated to prominence?

If so, then Mr. Gingrich owes the country an argument that justifies keeping Mr. Armey in his position. We are eager to hear it.

India's Shallow Democracy

India boasts, accurately, of being the world's biggest democracy. But India's democracy can be as superficial as it is big.

Multiparty elections are regularly held, opposition parties occasionally win and when Indira Gandhi attempted to establish an outright dictatorship in the 1970's, India's people drove her from power. These are no small accomplishments anywhere, and contrast favorably with the situation in most of India's Asian neighbors.

Yet India's elections, particularly at the state level, are notoriously corrupt and violence-prone. The country's aggressively independent Election Commissioner, T. N. Sheshan, has pressed hard for a modern, fraud-resistant voter identification system. He has tried to discourage vote-buying, abuse of incumbency and the fanning of caste animosities for electoral purposes, but so far he has had only limited success.

One party, the Congress Party, has held national power for 40 of the 47 years since India became independent. Indeed, one family dynasty, consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, his daughter Indira Gandhi and her son Rajiv, ruled for 38 of those years.

Congress and the Nehrus have been genuinely popular. But Indira Gandhi's reckless manipulation of religious passions and other local tensions created powerful backlash movements that now cloud democracy's future. New Delhi has also abused its constitutional power to remove elected state governments it does not like and impose lengthy periods of appointive "president's rule."

Worse, in recent years several states with serious separatist unrest, like Punjab in the 1980's and Kashmir and Assam today, have been subjected to broadbrush repression. An emergency anti-

terrorism law, "temporarily" imposed during the Punjab crisis a decade ago, remains in force and has been widely abused to detain — without charge or trial — journalists and nonviolent dissidents.

In Muslim-majority Kashmir, Indian security forces, responding to the provocations of pro-Pakistani terrorists and urged on by Hindu extremists, have waged their own campaign of state terrorism, including reprisal killings. Villages have been burned down, and suspects executed without trial. There have also been numerous reports of torture and "disappearances" leading to the deaths of hundreds of civilians. New Delhi has done little to restrain the violence or punish the guilty.

During these same years, India has initiated ambitious, market-oriented reforms. As it seeks to attract foreign capital, it would prefer not having to answer questions about these human rights abuses.

Regrettably, the Clinton Administration has been an obliging partner in India's efforts at concealment. Administration officials have systematically ignored human rights issues on recent high-level public visits, like the one just completed by Commerce Secretary Ron Brown. Transfixed by its own hype about big emerging markets, Washington now offers the world's biggest democracy the same speak-no-evil treatment it gives neighboring China, the world's biggest dictatorship.

That condescending silence insults Indians and misleads Americans. Deepening or even preserving Indian democracy is not primarily America's responsibility. But ignoring the serious problems of Indian democracy today invites unpleasant surprises tomorrow.

Letter: On Mr. Quayle's Accuser

Why Would the Media Glorify a Felon?

To the Editor:

Re "Mr. Quayle's Accuser Gets His Day" (editorial, Jan. 22):

There they go again. More than six years after Brett Kimberlin, a convicted felon known as the "Speedway bomber," falsely claimed he sold marijuana to me when I was a student, the national media are once again doing the bidding of this devious con man.

Mr. Kimberlin is pursuing a lawsuit against his former keepers in the Federal prison system. He claims they improperly denied him media access before the 1988 Presidential election. The case was thrown out by a lower court, but the Supreme Court, at Clinton Justice Department urging, will now decide a narrow legal issue concerning whether the case should go forward. Mr. Kimberlin cunningly realized that by concocting a story about me shortly before the election, he could sucker the media into giving him attention. The media bit, and turned him into a celebrity. Articles identify him euphemistically as a "former Federal prison inmate."

Editorials — in The Times and elsewhere — routinely paint Mr. Kimberlin as some kind of martyr whose rights were grievously violated. Now he has a book contract. "Brett Kimberlin seems to be a

darling of the media," Jack Thar, a former Democratic United States Attorney, told The Evansville Courier. "Yet here's a man who promotes himself as an intellectually pacifistic individual and has never shown one iota of remorse for his terror and carnage he caused."

Mr. Thar (a Democrat who says he would "never" vote for me) asks, "Why should [Mr. Kimberlin], above all others, be believed? That is a question I will always have about those members of the media."

Mr. Thar's question is a good one — especially considering that Mr. Kimberlin's allegation about me, far from being merely "denied," has been investigated by some of the best journalists in America. All have concluded that his story is simply not credible.

But if the lie is to be endlessly repeated in editorial tributes to Brett Kimberlin, how about repeating the salient facts of his background? After all, how many people outside Indiana are aware that this media hero is a savage and unrepentant criminal? His lengthy record includes convictions for perjury and large-scale drug smuggling.

But he is most notorious for the Speedway bombings in the late 1970's. His crimes shocked and terrorized Indianapolis and sparked an

intensive manhunt. One bomb was planted at a high school during a football game; one victim, Carl DeLong, lost a leg and suffered pain and depression that led to his suicide. Mr. Kimberlin was judged liable for Mr. DeLong's death and ordered to pay \$1.6 million to his widow.

Though Mr. Kimberlin is now out on parole and reportedly drives a Mercedes, he hasn't paid. Nor, as Mr. Thar notes, has Mr. Kimberlin ever shown one ounce of remorse for his brutality.

This is the courageous soul whose cause is now celebrated by the national media; this is the man who is portrayed as a sort of Rosa Parks of the prisoners' rights movement; this is the charming charlatan who has sucked in the likes of the cartoonist Garry Trudeau. Is there any wonder the American people have lost faith in the media's sense of proportion?

I only wish that the whole story would be told — and that the elite media and the Clinton Administration would show one-tenth as much sympathy in cases like this for the victims as they show for manipulative criminals like Brett Kimberlin.

DAN QUAYLE
Indianapolis, Jan. 27, 1995

The writer is the former Vice President.

Why the U.S. Silence on India's Rights Abuses?

To the Editor:

The Clinton Administration has engaged in much hand-wringing over its trade policy toward China, a country universally condemned for its atrocious human rights record. The Administration has, however, as you note in "Democracy in India: Now You See It..." (Week in Review, Jan. 22), said nothing at all in this regard about India, a country with its own egregious pattern of human rights abuses and with which the United States (as indicated by Commerce Secretary Ron Brown's recent visit) is seeking to improve trade ties.

You note that nearly 70,000 Indians have been held in preventive detention under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act. What you do not mention is that hundreds of these detainees have

died while in custody. Amnesty International reports that in almost all of these cases the deaths occur due to excessive beatings or other forms of torture. The Indian police attempt to cover up their involvement in these deaths by falsifying or destroying police records or by exercising their influence so that the texts of post-mortem or medical reports falsely corroborate the police version of events leading to a detainee's death.

Such cases of deaths in custody are not isolated incidents but occur throughout India and continue to occur despite official government condemnation.

The Clinton Administration's initial reservations (though ultimately abandoned) about doing business with the human rights violators in Beijing were on target; similar red

flags should also be raised about increased business activity with New Delhi. India desperately needs direct American investment. The U.S. should use this leverage to insure that, before any further business deals between the U.S. and India are consummated, India takes concrete, verifiable steps to improve its human rights record by cracking down on torture carried out by police and security forces and by insuring that the families of those victimized by this abuse be fairly and promptly compensated.

Only when India takes such measures to protect human rights and the rule of law can "the world's largest democracy" be legitimately considered such.

KEITH SLACK
Somerville, Mass., Jan. 22, 1995

What House's 'Taking Down' Rule Means

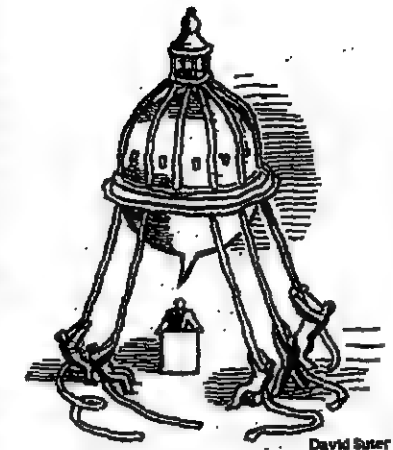
To the Editor:

A recent flurry of news articles, including one on Jan. 26, suggest that when words in Congressional debate are "taken down," that means they are stricken from the Congressional Record. The offending words of Representative Carrie P. Meek, for example, were that, after Speaker Newt Gingrich had given up his \$4.5 million book advance, "how much he earns has grown much more dependent on how hard his publishing house hawks his book."

You misunderstand the effect of the demand, by Representative Robert Walker, that the words be "taken down." All that means, according to House Rule XIV (5), is that, at the request of any member, challenged words are "taken down in writing at the Clerk's desk, and read aloud to the House" so that further action may be taken if desired.

Taking down words, like "taking down names," is the start and not the end of a process. A separate step is required to rule the words out of order.

That was done not by Mr. Walker but by Cliff Stearns, the Florida Republican then presiding over the House at Mr. Gingrich's request, who ruled that Representative Meek's language violated a custom against "innuendo and critical references to the Speaker's personal conduct." And it took a third step to



strike the words from the record, which Mr. Stearns did too.

Of course it is self-defeating for House Republicans to try so loudly to silence references to Speaker Gingrich's feet of clay. The Democrats were quick to point out that the Republicans' new-found distaste for innuendo against a Speaker can only seem hypocritical after years of Representative Gingrich's colorful attacks against then-Speaker Jim Wright's publishing activities.

MARTIN LYON LEVINE
UPS Foundation Professor of Law
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, Jan. 26, 1995

Two Notorious Cases: The Politics of Penalty

To the Editor:

If one goes on the assumption that both O. J. Simpson and Susan Smith are guilty of the respective crimes of which they are accused ("Two Crimes, Two Punishments," Week in Review, Jan. 22), the fact that they could meet different penalties confirms it, the merits of capital punishment are currently based on bureaucratic, political factors, such as geography, economics and voter appeasement.

There is such a clear indication for these influences that we have lost focus on the reasons for punishment and consequence.

JEFF STEIN
Chicago, Jan. 22, 1995

To the Editor:

In deftly puncturing the hype accompanying the O. J. Simpson trial, Frank Rich ("Send in the Clowns," column, Jan. 22) overlooks a primary reason for the hype: covering O. J. was good for business. Last June and July, coverage improved the ratings of CNN and the network magazine shows, and boosted circulation of newspapers such as USA Today and The Daily News, and of magazines like The New Yorker. In almost a vicious circle, coverage begot more coverage, even if there was not much happening beyond legal posturing.

TOM GOLDSTEIN
Dean, Graduate School of Journalism
University of California
Berkeley, Calif., Jan. 22, 1995

Now Put Whitewater in a Proper Context

To the Editor:

William Safire's Jan. 23 column, "Return of Whitewater," loses its sinister overtones when placed in proper context.

Although Mr. Safire strains to give Senator Alfonse D'Amato of New York credit for "unearting" the facts about contacts between White House and Treasury officials, Senator D'Amato did not "uneart" any facts other than those handed to him by the former White House Counsel, Lloyd Cutler, in his testimony reporting on the results of his own internal review, which he conducted at the request of President Clinton.

Indeed, it was the President who requested the appointment of an independent counsel, and this Administration and the Clintons personally have been cooperating fully with the independent counsel's investigation and every other legitimate inquiry aimed at determining whether the "suspicions" described by Mr. Safire are truth or fantasy. This is hardly the behavior of people bent on "blocking" investigations.

Facts, of course, do nothing to faze the zanier of the Whitewater conspiracy theorists. Mr. Safire parrots one of this group's favorite themes when he attacks as "indiscreet" the conclusion of the independent counsel that the late Vincent Foster's suicide was unrelated to Whitewater. The facts, as determined by the independent counsel, the Senate Banking Committee and by Representative Wil-

liam F. Clinger Jr., and as ignored by the Whitewater ghouls, are quite compelling.

The independent counsel's investigation "found no evidence that issues involving Whitewater... or other personal legal matters of the President or Mrs. Clinton were a factor in Foster's suicide." The independent counsel acknowledged that it was impossible to be categorical about the causes of clinical depression but emphasized that there was no concrete evidence that Whitewater had played a role in Mr. Foster's mental state at the time of his suicide.

"The fact that Foster never expressed a concern about Whitewater... to anyone does not mean that he did not, in fact, have such a concern. Thus, we cannot conclusively rule out such a concern as a possible contributing factor to his depression. What we can conclude is that there is no evidence that he did have such a concern, against a background in which Whitewater... issues were neither a matter of expressed concern in the White House, nor the subject of media attention."

From the beginning, Whitewater reporting has been overblown and underresearched. The recent column by Mr. Safire is yet another example of this style of "new journalism."

ABNER J. MIKVA
Counsel to the President
Washington, Jan. 26, 1995

Ecosystem Management Is Policy, Not Province of One Agency

To the Editor:

"Timber! A New Idea Is Crashing" (Week in Review, Jan. 22) asserts that the National Biological Survey is charged with making the ecosystem management concept work. This is simply wrong. The Biological Survey is a research agency, not a land management agency. It is charged with gathering, analyzing and circulating biological information to insure stewardship of natural resources in the United States.

"Ecosystem management" is a concept to which most Federal land management agencies, such as the Forest Service, the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management, are committed. It requires creating a forest or grassland as an integrated community of living organisms in evaluating, making and implementing decisions for its sustainable use and protection.

The National Biological Survey

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could be terminated tomorrow, and the principal effect on the application of ecosystem management to Federal forests and rangelands would be that Federal land management agencies would have less biological data on which to base their decisions. Ecosystem management would continue. It's policy.

While George Frampton, the Assistant Interior Secretary, may argue that ecosystem management is "the most significant contribution that this Administration has made to environmental policy," ecosystem management was adopted as a policy by the Forest Service in June 1992 under the Bush Administration, as it

was by several other agencies during that year. The Clinton Administration expanded implementation of the policy of ecosystem management, but it certainly did not initiate it.

DENNIS C. LE MASTER
Chairman, Dept. of Forestry and Natural Resources
Purdue University
West Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 23, 1995

Accessible Nijinsky

To the Editor:

Re your Jan. 24 Arts page article on the publication in France of Vaslav Nijinsky's diaries: Three of the four original notebooks were recently acquired by the New York Public Library for the Performing Arts. No longer in a private archive but publicly accessible, these remarkable journals reveal through Nijinsky's handwritten entries and dance notations much of his emotional state and choreographic goals.

These extraordinary manuscripts now reside permanently with the Dance Collection's related materials on Nijinsky and the world of dance that he influenced in this century.

ROBERT MARX
Exec. Director, New York Public Library for the Performing Arts
New York, Jan. 24, 1995

The New York Times Company

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Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

It's Time to Separate

DAVOS, Switzerland
The latest suicide bombings have left Israel in emotional gridlock. Israelis know that halting the peace process will only make things worse, but continuing it shows no sign of making things better. Every Israeli faction has seen its prescription for peace shattered. It's time for some new thinking, but first a word on how we got here.

The first Israelis to have their illusions exploded were the nationalist ideologues of the Greater Israel movement, who believed Israel should annex the West Bank and Gaza. That illusion was shattered by the Palestinian uprising in the late 1980's, which made clear to the Israeli silent majority that this Greater Israel vision came at a cost it didn't want to pay.

The second faction to go up in flames was the Israeli peace camp. The Israeli doves believed that Yasir Arafat & Co. had undergone therapy and were now ready to live with the Jews. What has shattered the Israeli doves is not so much the suicide bombings, but the interviews afterward in which families of the bombers glorify their deeds, or as the brother of the latest kamikaze told this newspaper: "When I saw the flesh and blood of the Jews I was happy." The Israeli doves are realizing that maybe these Palestinians don't just have a problem with the "occupation." Maybe their problem is with the Jews in Israel.

This leaves the approach preferred by the Israeli silent majority, an approach the Israeli historian

Two states, Israeli and Palestinian.

Meron Benvenisti has labeled "the dream of separation." That dream was born in the early 1990's, when individual Palestinians started coming up to Israelis and stabbing them in the back, in factories and on sidewalks. The Israeli Government responded by repeatedly sealing off Israel from the West Bank and Gaza. And what was the reaction of the Israeli public? A sigh of relief. What that sigh said was that Israelis felt more secure when disconnected from the West Bank and Gaza than when connected. It was the Israeli silent majority's dream of separating from the Palestinians, not living with them, that empowered Yitzhak Rabin to cut his deal with the P.L.O.

But Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat did not want to go for real separation at the start, largely because Mr. Rabin did not want to move Jewish settlers and Mr. Arafat did not want to cede any of the West Bank. They opted instead for a vague five-year transition phase during which the two sides were supposed to build mutual confidence for the big decision. But this transition has only destroyed confidence, because the extremists have used the time to wreck havoc more efficiently than the leaders have used it to bring benefits. The two communities are still intertwined, grinding against each other, with Israelis blaming Mr. Arafat for not giving them security and Mr. Arafat blaming Israel for not giving him prosperity and authority.

Sooner or later Israel will have to recognize that there is no "peace" to be had with the Palestinians. You can never have a finite peace between two communities that share the same land and that will compete forever for the same earth and water. Between such communities all you can hope to do is lower the level of violence and create an uneasy coexistence.

The best way to provide that uneasy coexistence is with real separation into two separate states. Forget this phony transition period when Israelis try to get Palestinians to prove that they like the Jews. The Palestinians don't like the Jews. But I'm not interested in their intentions. I know what their intentions are. I'm only interested in how best to control their capabilities and make them neighbors with which Israel can reasonably coexist.

I believe tall fences and deep trenches are what make good neighbors. Coexistence begins with barbed wire, not block parties. Israel and Syria coexist not because Syria respects Israel's right to exist, but because Israel can threaten Syria's existence. So it must be with Israel and Palestinians. Only when there is separation into two states with some measure of equality, with each enjoying its own space and with each having something to lose from abusing it, will Israelis and Palestinians begin a real transition toward coexistence.

The tragedy is that the leaders on both sides, who really want separation and know that their silent majorities want it as well, now appear too wounded to make this heroic leap to the bottom line. But something in me says that Yitzhak Rabin may have one more heroic decision in him, and this is it.



By Charles Gati

Russia's Foreign Minister, Andrei Kozyrev, an old family friend from times past when he was an aspiring Soviet official and I an aspiring American academic, invited me for dinner at his home a week ago. Greeting me when I arrived were his wife, Irina, their daughter, Natasha, and his mother. Andrei called shortly to say that he was coming home with a surprise guest to wrap up the conversation they had begun in his office three hours earlier. Mrs. Kozyrev quickly changed the number of place settings from five to six.

The surprise guest turned out to be Sergei Adamovich Kovalyov, Russia's widely respected commissioner for human rights. Once a prisoner in Soviet labor camps and now the country's leading opponent of the war in Chechnya, he has been called "the enemy of Russia" by Defense Minister Pavel Grachev. On Friday, Mr. Grachev denied him a seat on a Government plane with a European delegation to the war zone.

Below is my record of the conversation around the Kozyrev dinner table.

Gati: Are you two friends?
Kozyrev: Yes.
Kozyrev: I'm honored by your answer.

Gati: Sergei Adamovich, you're the most prominent critic here of the war in Chechnya. Andrei, increasingly isolated from the country's democratic forces, is the war's most prominent

Charles Gati is chief political strategist of Interinvest, a global money-management firm, and a fellow at Johns Hopkins University's Foreign Policy Institute.

supporter abroad. I'm surprised you're even on speaking terms.

Kovalyov: This is still an Eastern country, where everyone is very dogmatic about his opinion. Freedom of speech has not produced tolerance for, let alone the celebration of, diversity. As for myself, I can only paraphrase Voltaire: while I may hate someone's views, I don't hate him — and I'm prepared to die for his right to speak out.

Gati: What about you, Andrei?
Kozyrev: As Sergei Adamovich says, we're friends who do tolerate each other's views.

Gati: Many of the people I've encountered in Moscow consider this war morally repugnant and politically damaging to the country's democratic evolution. I take it you disagree.

Kozyrev: What defines my outlook is that under President Yeltsin there is freedom of speech in Russia today, and that I don't see an alternative to him. Moreover, while you're right that "many" oppose the war, "many" is not "all." For example, the 500,000 people in Murmansk I represent in our legislature — people with whom I stay in close contact — are neither united nor single-minded in their opposition. Many of them believe in the necessity of using force for the preservation of the Russian Federation. They're also indignant about the criminal character of [Chechen President Dzhokhar] Dudayev's regime. Of course they hold different views about how force is or should be used.

Gati: Sergei Adamovich, what do you make of Andrei's comment about Yeltsin? Isn't he the best Russia can have? Couldn't your activities undermine his authority?
Kovalyov: Please excuse me, but especially your last question reminds me of those I used to hear from my K.G.B. interrogators. They'd say: "Kovalyov, you want democracy in the Soviet Union but you're undermining Soviet power. If

Who's Right On Chechnya?



it weren't for troublemakers like you taking up our time and energy, we could all be living in a freer country." I replied: "I'm not in the business of undermining anyone's power. I'm just telling the truth."

Gati: Yes, but your position in Russian society is different now. You're not only the nation's moral conscience but a public figure as well.

Kovalyov: I'd like to hope that the two roles coincide. I think there's no better policy than telling the truth. As I used to tell my K.G.B. investigators: "You can't live in a country whose political leaders are liars. You can't live in a country which is ruled, to put it mildly, by unscrupulous people." But let me put a ques-

A conversation at the Kozyrevs'.

tion to you: If the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet were caught red-handed as liars, shouldn't the American people find out? Wouldn't you want them to know who their leaders are?

Gati: I would, but I regard myself an analyst rather than an advocate. Analytical politics is a profession with its own rules and its own logic.

Kovalyov: I understand what "dirty politics" is, and I hope it's becoming an anachronism. I support [Czech President] Vaclav Havel's call for "clean politics."

Gati: Forgive me, but I was noting the logic of professional politics, not dirty politics.

Kovalyov: Then I say professional politics is an anachronism.

Gati: Andrei, you've been quiet.

Kozyrev: Truth and reality have different dimensions, different aspects. When it comes to human rights, Sergei Adamovich is correct, and his impact on our country can't be underestimated. Yet there is also such a thing as the truth of pragmatic politics. Suppose, for example, you want to disarm or destroy a large criminal gang in a city. In the process, innocent civilians will get hurt, even killed. It's inevitable, it can't be helped.

Secondly, I believe historical circumstances should inform one's political activities. The point of departure is that while the Soviet system was inherently criminal, today's Russia has a freely elected President. He acts within the framework of a legitimate Constitution. The chairman of the two chambers of our freely elected legislature participate in all of the decisions [with respect to Chechnya]. Therefore, what we're doing may be controversial but it is rooted in legitimate authority.

Finally, having wasted 70 years under Communist rule, Russia must speed up the reform of the state, the armed forces, the security apparatus. This can be, and will be, achieved by Yeltsin. The alternative to him, as our last legislative elections showed, is not Kovalyov but [the ultranationalist Vladimir] Zhirinovskiy.

And just one more point if I may: I'm ready to die if necessary to give Sergei Adamovich the opportunity to call me an anachronism and defender of a regime of liars.

Gati: Let me put these questions to you: How will this war end? What will it do to Yeltsin and to Russia?

Kovalyov: This war will never end, which is to say it'll end the way the war ended in Afghanistan. The possibility for negotiations continues to exist, but the Russian leadership has shown itself to be feeble, incompetent and stupid. Under the circum-

stances, the war will soon enter the phase of a guerrilla war and of terrorism, proving that "pragmatic politics" does not produce realizable objectives. Paradoxically, the leadership will only succeed in building up Dudayev as the national hero of his people. As for Yeltsin, he won't survive this war [politically] unless he initiates direct and serious negotiations with Dudayev's representatives. Russia, of course, will survive.

Kozyrev: There should be a political settlement, of course, including elections in Chechnya on the basis of the Russian Constitution. If Yeltsin doesn't survive, Zhirinovskiy wins. So our objective now is to do everything we can to prevent this dreadful alternative from becoming our political reality. The same applies to the survival of Russia. If its unity is preserved, there is a chance for the processes of democracy and market-oriented economic reforms to continue. If not, ultranationalists and K.G.B. investigators will seize the moment and take revenge for the dismemberment of the Soviet Union and of the Russian Federation itself. Would a Yugoslavian-type scenario in the space of the former Soviet Union — if not of the former Soviet bloc — assure human rights and liberties?

It was well past midnight when this very Russian conversation between two friends ended. Outside, I wondered who spoke for Russia. Was it Sergei Kovalyov, this good man of faith, integrity and principle? Was it Andrei Kozyrev, the politician trying to steer a course between what he may believe is desirable and what he deems politically feasible? Or was it — forbid the thought — Defense Minister Grachev, who has reverted to the habit of calling a critic "the enemy of Russia?"

No one I met in Moscow ventured a reply.

Journal

FRANK RICH

Marathon Man

Am I the only person in America who thought Bill Clinton's State of the Union Message was too short?

After 81 minutes of the President, I found myself suffering from the intellectual equivalent of the Chinese food syndrome: my mind was over-stuffed with words, programs and thoughts — and yet I was famished. Had he gotten to the point, or had I missed it?

Watching the speech a second time confirmed the worst. Long as it was — surpassing even Mr. Clinton's '88 convention thumbsucker by 49 minutes — the State of the Union was weightless. The speech that many hoped might start refocusing his Presidency is already a blur.

Form, after all, does reflect content, and in this case, with devastating results. You can't convincingly call for a "leaner" government in a flabby speech. You can't inspire faith in government's ability to reinvent itself when your oration is the esthetic correlative of bureaucratic sprawl.

"You know it's bad when they

Clinton jawbones the nation.

start with a history lesson," said Brett Butler, one of the comedians who provided a running commentary for the cable channel Comedy Central. She was referring to Mr. Clinton's tiresome litany of past Presidents from Lincoln to Reagan that opened the address on a note of boilerplate bipartisanship. Tellingly, she and her colleagues — perhaps like much of the audience — soon fixated on the smirking Speaker of the House, who sometimes threatened to play Eddie Haskell to Al Gore's Beaver.

Missing in action was Mr. Clinton himself. His speech offered only one impassioned passage — his refusal to retreat from the assault-weapons ban. But even that oasis of clarity and conviction was dropped arbitrarily into the vast middle of a shapeless and often impersonal desert of rhetoric.

The speech's ramshackle structure is revealed in how the President dissipated his most important philosophical point — that, contrary to prevailing Republican cant, the Fed-

eral Government is not useless. Though he had two vivid arguments for his case — disaster relief and national safety regulations — they arrived many minutes apart, separated by paragraphs of digression.

As for the depersonalized tone, just listen to the language. Catchphrases that had failed to earn popular currency in previous Clinton addresses ("New Covenant," "Middle-class Bill of Rights") were pounded again and again. Every cliché was welcome, from "Let us put aside partisanship" to "Our young people hold our future in their hands." Most painful was the mangled cadence in a paraphrase of the most famous line Theodore Sorensen wrote for John Kennedy: "We must not ask government to do what we should do for ourselves."

Because so much of it was in code, the speech seemed unspecific no matter how many proposals Mr. Clinton made. "More and more of our citizens now get most of their information in very negative and aggressive ways," he said when seguing into a worthy point about civility in national discourse. Why not just speak plainly, with Truman punch, of talk radio and tabloid journalism?

That the address clocked in at 36 minutes longer than the 45-minute running time promised in advance says more about White House discipline than anything the President actually said. In the mea-culpa passage about health care, Mr. Clinton used all three of these lines: "So I'm asking you that we work together" and "I want to work together with all of you" and "So let's work together on this." Soon to come were two false endings. "I want to finish up" meant anything but.

If Mr. Clinton can't command a speech, how can he lead the country? Almost his entire message was passive; rather than take us down a compelling path of his own, he merely reacted point by point to the Republican agenda. Where was the vision to reach beyond the Beltway debates du jour into the world beyond? The violence of Brookline or Bosnia, the scourges of AIDS and drugs, were nowhere to be found.

Even so, I didn't object to most of Mr. Clinton's views, and polls suggest most Americans didn't, either. In that sense, this speech did bring the country together, but only for an evanescent moment, and at the price of reinforcing the President's image as a bystander to the raging political battle at hand.

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FILM

Oh, Those Eccentric (18th-Century) Royals



Yesterday . . . Nigel Hawthorne and Helen Mirren in the film "The Madness of King George"—Only human.



And Today Prince Charles and the Princess of Wales in 1992—All too human.

By CARYN JAMES

To be Prince of Wales," says the Prince of Wales, "is not a position; it's a predicament." The line is spoken in 1789, but it leaps out of "The Madness of King George" like a giant poke in the ribs. Who could fail to connect his words with a more familiar Prince of Wales, whose life seems to be one constant predicament? The audience barely has time to absorb this sly allusion before another character whispers about the Prince's wife. "She has more sense than he does," Nicholas Hytner's film, based on Alan Bennett's play "The Madness of George III," is glittering, swift, entertaining and eloquent. It is also a movie for people who can't get enough of those wacky Windsors.

"The Madness of King George," of course, concerns the Hanoverian monarch who lost the Colonies and occasionally seemed to lose his mind, an ancestor of the current Windsors we have come to know and scrutinize with the best voyeuristic intentions. George III's symptoms of derangement have since been diagnosed as a meta-

bolic disorder called porphyria. As an on-screen note at the end of the film explains: "The disease is periodic, unpredictable—and hereditary." The harsh emphasis on heredity offers another nudge, as if to say, "Now, that would explain a lot."

But "King George" is too smart to be an allegory of today's British royals. Instead, the film is a perfect parallel of 1990s contradictory ideas about royalty: the sense that they are only human, combined with genuine sympathy for their entrapment in the public eye; the awe of royal wealth and spectacle; the fascination with palace intrigue (though now maneuvering has more to do with leaks to the tabloids than conspiracies for political power). The film makers encourage the audience to view the 18th-century characters through this contemporary lens, and that perspective goes a long way toward making the film so accessible and engaging.

"King George" is also the most dazzlingly cinematic of current films, full of visual clues to character and history; its glitzy surface suits our sense of the royals as the ultimate celebrities.

Taking its cue from the royals' pop-culture fame, the film emphasizes personality,

not history. The king (played by Nigel Hawthorne) is fond of the homey nickname his subjects have for him, Farmer George (from his interest in creating model farms). The historical references are couched in personal terms. "I have had no peace of mind since we lost America," the King says. And though the story involves the Prince of Wales's scheme to become regent and take over his father's power, his actions carry more significance as a family betrayal than as a historical crisis.

The very language of the film brings the monarch down to earth and into the present. "Come on, let's get it over with," George says when parading off with Queen Charlotte (Helen Mirren) and their 13 children to attend the opening of Parliament. A clue to this behind-the-scenes approach is offered at the very start of the film when a door creaks open and the camera peers in at the royal family. By the end they are as familiar as if they had been interviewed by Connie Chung.

No one surrounding the King treats him as an intimate, of course—except the Queen and the movie camera. When the King's querry, Greville (Rupert Graves), suggests that one of the monarch's doctors

should examine him because "the King is just a man," the doctor explodes. "You're the King's querry, with radical notions like that!" The line is designed to make contemporary audiences see Greville as enlightened and the doctor as a dangerous buffoon.

Yet even the best of the King's doctors realizes that however human, royals are different from you and me. As Dr. Willis (Ian Holm), a proto-psychiatrist, puts it: "The state of monarchy and the state of lunacy share a frontier. Some of my lunatics fancy they are the King. He is the King. Where shall his fancy take refuge?"

Such eloquence might seem misplaced if applied to fancies of reincarnation as a tampon, but who's to say? As in some authorized biographies, here intimacy with the royals is used to evoke sympathy. "Do you think you're mad?" Charlotte asks after one of the King's outbursts, when he has awakened the family in the middle of the night to flee from some imaginary danger. "I don't know," he answers quietly, and their conversation is interrupted by two retainers who have come to take the King away. "Can we never be solitary?" the Queen yells. The answer, is obvious.

Mr. Hytner, whose extravagant stage

work includes "George III," "Carousel" and "Miss Saigon," has directed a film that carries no whiff of the theater. Many of the sequences in Parliament and the palace have a foggy look. In one elegant scene in which the prime minister, Pitt the Younger, leaves the King's presence, the camera assumes the King's perspective while Pitt walks backward down a long corridor, because one cannot turn one's back on the King. Pitt is a figure in black receding into the dimness at the end of the hall, captured now and then in mirrors that line the wall. Like the foggy atmosphere, the scene creates a sense of distance from the royal family, a necessary balance to the camera's closeness.

When the king emerges from his madness and takes his family to worship at St. Paul's—in thanks and as a public relations gesture displaying his new health—the film is shot with sudden, bright clarity, like a tourist's postcard of the royals as they wish to be seen. "There are model farms, model villages; we must be a model family," the King whispers to his unsettled family, presenting a false picture of harmony that echoes eerily today. "Let them see we're happy. It's why we're here."

MUSIC

How a Legend Tapped The Rock Underground

By FRED GOODMAN

In 1963, the studio mogul Jack Warner bought Reprise Records from Frank Sinatra. The deal did not signal an appreciation of the record business by the studio head: Reprise—even with Mr. Sinatra on its roster—was a loser. Rather, Warner's studio had recently enjoyed a hit with "Ocean's 11," a Las Vegas caper film featuring the singer and several of his "rat pack" buddies, and the purchase of the label was part of a broader deal to tie up Mr. Sinatra as an actor. Even if Reprise continued to lose money, it was a cheap way of assuring that Mr. Sinatra would make movies for the studio—a potential gold mine for Warner Brothers.

The deal did prove a gold mine, but not because of Frank Sinatra. Reprise gave Warner Brothers the services of a man whose ultimate value to the company over 31 years would dwarf Mr. Sinatra's: Mo Ostin.

At 68, the balding, bespectacled and low-key Mr. Ostin looks more like the comptroller he is by training than the monumental cultural visionary and business tactician he has proved to be. He stepped down as chairman and chief executive officer of Warner Brothers Records on Dec. 31 after losing an unusually public corporate power struggle. But long after the dust of his departure has settled, Mr. Ostin's contribution to the record business will endure. Under his direction, Warner Brothers was transformed from a small, struggling label into the world's largest record company and the financial engine that drove Steve Ross's Warner Communications. Most significant, however, was the way Mr. Ostin achieved the transformation: by embracing the rock underground of the 60's when other, more conservative labels were loath to do so.

He built his company by developing careers rather than chasing hit records, a long-term strategy that empowered the rock underground and enriched Warner Brothers. But



Mo Ostin with Count Basie

today, when record companies have become major profit centers for huge multinational entertainment conglomerates, quick hits are the order of the day. It is unlikely that this new global record industry will produce another executive of Mr. Ostin's patience and perspective.

"My feeling was always follow the artist, follow the music," he says. "It will lead you to the money." As a result of that philosophy, Warner Brothers Records became a creative and financial powerhouse and the label most admired by artists. George Harrison, Eric Clapton, Miles Davis, Elvis Costello, John Fogerty, Tom Petty, R.E.M., the Red Hot Chili Peppers and Quincy Jones have been among the established artists to come to Warner Brothers in the last 15 years. In contrast to the situation at other labels, money was rarely a deciding factor.

"We signed with Warner Brothers because of Mo," says Flea, the bassist for the Red Hot Chili Peppers, which jettisoned a more lucrative deal with Sony Music. "For me, dealing with most companies and most big record guys like Mo is always sort of uncomfortable. I feel like there's something going on that I don't understand. But he looks you in the eye, and you know there's an honest man talking to you."

Mr. Ostin says embracing rock music was "purely pragmatic business." Indeed, at the same time that Reprise was signing Jimi Hendrix, its sister label, Warner Brothers, was releasing Johnny Sea's pro-Vietnam War single, "Day for Decision." Still, once Mr. Ostin got a taste of the new music culture, he took to it with

real fervor. By the late 60's Warner Brothers had been transformed from a record company whose roster was typified by Dean Martin and Allan Sherman to the home of the Grateful Dead, Joni Mitchell, Neil Young, Frank Zappa and the Fugs. "Mo believed in personal freedom," says Ed Sanders of the Fugs. "The most important thing was that no matter how chaotic our vision was, he let us pursue it and lay down our brains on tape as we saw fit. He didn't do everything for money."

Mr. Ostin's willingness to empower artists grew out of his earliest experiences in the business. In 1954, when he joined the jazz impresario Norman Granz's Clef Records as controller, Mr. Ostin saw that Mr. Granz allowed artists—including Count Basie, Billie Holiday and Dizzy Gillespie—the freedom to make their own records. "Those guys got in the studio and improvised," says Mr. Ostin. "They had more control over their material than other artists might."

At Reprise, Mr. Ostin extended that control to rockers. When Joe Smith, a Warner Brothers executive, signed the Grateful Dead in 1967, it proved a turning point—not because of their early albums, which didn't sell particularly well—but because the Grateful Dead were standard-bearers of the drug culture. They were notorious—and, by inference, so now was Warner Brothers. The group proved a magnet for other rockers who suddenly wanted to be on the label.

To develop both the artists and the label, Mr. Ostin adopted an approach that Irving Thalberg had used in the 30's to turn MGM into a leading movie studio: hire the best people and give them their heads. Mr. Ostin believed that if he put the right recording artists under contract and paired them with a staff of outstanding producers and marketing executives, Warner Brothers would make the best records and attract the most ambitious artists.

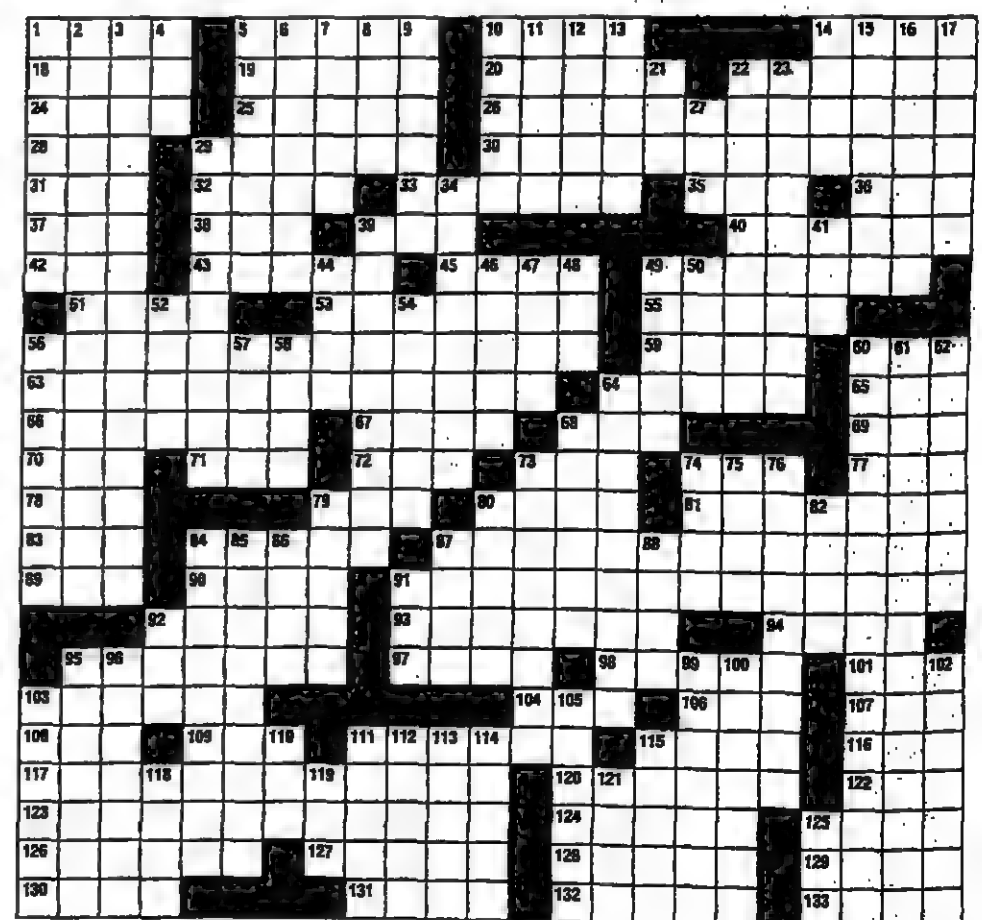
At a time when other record companies were getting rid of staff producers, Warner Brothers was collecting them. Mr. Ostin's protégé, Lenny Waronker, was the key executive on a staff that ranged from such eccentric producers as Van Dyke Parks and John Cale to mainstream hit makers like Richard Perry and Ted Templeman.

SIGN SUBSTITUTION

By BRYANT WHITE / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

- 1 Muezzin's call at a mosque
- 5 Bottomless pit
- 10 Escapade
- 14 Cutlass cut
- 18 Hitachi competitor
- 19 Give a price
- 20 Unsteady on one's feet
- 22 One of the Furies
- 24 TV knob
- 25 Proponent
- 26 Mouse, e.g.
- 28 Demographic datum
- 29 Captain of the São Gabriel
- 30 Earth-moving equipment?
- 31 ——— public
- 32 Cinnabar and barite
- 33 Overrefined
- 35 Speakeasy customer
- 36 Joey ——— and the Starliners
- 37 Burns's ——— mouse
- 38 Laugh, fr.
- 39 Start of a laugh
- 40 Hindu gentlemen
- 42 Kind of timer
- 43 "Enough, Giuseppe!"
- 45 Foreshadow
- 49 Ancient Roman priests
- 51 "All ———" (court phrase)
- 53 Nightmare
- 55 Broadcast
- 56 Gate-crasher?
- 59 Ivan, e.g.
- 60 "Bea-Hut" studio
- 63 Exams for would-be workers
- 64 People with lists
- 65 Sale-price abbr.
- 66 Noted spokestune
- 67 Social hangers-on
- 68 Cherished one
- 69 Computer company
- 70 Geom. figure
- 71 Banbi's aunt
- 72 Barker and Kettle
- 73 South China, e.g.
- 74 Balancer, of sorts
- 77 1955 song ——— Bili
- 78 Dipinto di Blu
- 79 Celtic Neptune
- 80 1995 House chant
- 81 Greek
- 83 Kind of cross
- 84 "Odyssey" fruit
- 87 1960 John Wayne movie
- 89 Ernie of the P.G.A.
- 90 Match king Kreuger
- 91 Patsy?
- 92 Printer's daggers
- 93 Smash hit
- 94 Case worker: Abbr.
- 95 Like a drunk's speech
- 97 Professional soc.
- 98 Song of Joy
- 101 Auto ad abbr.
- 103 Hypnotic ingredient in medicine
- 104 QB's goals
- 106 "Oranges & Lemons" rock group



- 107 Telecommunications corp.
- 108 "We Do Our Part" org.
- 109 Darker than chestnut
- 111 Jellyfish
- 115 Fortune
- 116 Years and years
- 117 Piddling archaism?
- 120 Pieces of pieces of eight
- 122 Phone dial trio
- 123 Lorettes
- 124 Losses vigor
- 125 Clock hour
- 126 Conspicuous
- 127 First name in silents
- 128 Atlas picture
- 129 Verb type: Abbr.
- 130 Jocular Johnson
- 131 Otherwise
- 132 Has to have
- 133 Architect ——— van der Rohe
- 12 Picture puzzle
- 13 Dairy cattle breed
- 14 Tenor sax great
- 15 Followed, as a tip
- 16 Sound investments
- 17 Engine power, informally
- 21 100 bari
- 22 Brilliant orange star of the northern sky
- 23 Circus stars?
- 27 Storm heading
- 29 June bug
- 34 Breaks violently again
- 39 Measures for punts
- 41 Bunk
- 44 Trident feature
- 46 Final notices
- 47 They're often paid
- 48 Pluralizer
- 49 Aspect
- 50 1929 Gershwin song
- 52 To-do
- 54 Shaw's ——— and Cleopatra
- 56 Berrylike
- 57 Havoc
- 58 "The very ———"
- 60 Diamond club?
- 61 Superman's bane
- 62 Bald man of advertising
- 64 Poisonous mushrooms
- 68 Kin of silverware
- 73 Ancient marine "hazards"
- 74 Whack
- 75 Bergamot, e.g.
- 76 Leagues
- 79 Attention-grabbing

- 80 Linguist Chomsky et al.
- 82 Milk: Prefix
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- 85 Baggy, as clothes
- 86 Scheherazade's recital
- 87 Mill members
- 88 Lake from which the Blue Nile springs
- 91 Akhito's temple
- 92 Unconscious
- 95 Windshield clearer
- 96 Lean fat
- 99 Noble
- 100 Gives proof
- 102 "La Loge" and "La Grenouillère," e.g.
- 103 Mooring for a Spanish galleon
- 105 Noted naturalist
- 110 Designer's monogram
- 111 ——— Mokwa ("Hiawatha" bear)
- 112 Corsair or Ranger
- 113 1936 Cooper role
- 114 Alpha ——— Minors (Polaris)
- 115 Counterfeit
- 118 Rock's Mötley ———
- 119 Perfectly
- 121 Article written by Nietzsche
- 125 Get-up-and-go

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE:
 CUBS BRIDG PAPA CUBS
 OGEER MAURO IVAS OLTIVE
 SHELL THE OUTCASH WIMED
 ISRAELI TOADS DEWIL
 WAIN RETRO FURIS
 NASADA MATED FINDERES
 ODORS NOBODYVELSES DIA
 LOUD TOTO PITY PHIN
 ARN LAWOFFICERS RESOT
 REDROBIN INLET DESOTO
 LIANDS NODUS SEACH
 BANRAY LORIN STARSHIP
 ORGAN MIDDAYMEALS ONE
 TELE WALE ALIT SUET
 ICT CENTLEWOMEN TERRE
 FACERTES CHUNG HEASTS
 TALENT ZLOZY WILL
 TAIRED PLOORS EXISTED
 JACON PINGPONGRACKETS
 AROSE ALLO LEROY ITER
 TOWER ALIDE DOONE NESS

Fred Goodman, a contributing editor for Rolling Stone magazine, is writing a history of the rock-and-roll industry.

'Parent bank' helps mini money-spenders

PARENTING

DON OLDENBURG

EVERYBODY with kids can tell the same stories," says Bill Todd, a San Antonio, Texas, businessman and inventor, whose children could never make heads or tails of dollars and cents.

He and his wife doled out reasonable weekly allowances, hoping the children would learn something about the responsibilities of having and spending money, expecting them to make good decisions on their own. But it wasn't working.

"They were just very careless," says Todd, "and that was frustrating for me, since we were trying to help them understand the value of money."

Todd's best hopes went bankrupt, however, when his two oldest, both girls, started borrowing money from their brother's piggy bank and not paying it back. That's when Todd decided to try something different.

"So that there was no more cash to be stolen or borrowed," he says, "I took away all their cash and mocked up a checking-account type system."

The premise of the system was that each week's allowance went directly into each child's "account," which Todd and his wife held. So did other earnings or cash gifts from relatives.

Each child had his or her own "checkbook." To get cash for buying something, they had to "write a check to Mom or Dad" for the amount needed, and record the deduction in their account ledger, says Todd.

NOT ONLY did Todd's intrafamily checkbook balancing stop financial misdemeanors between siblings, but it raised the level of discussion and responsibilities over saving and spending money.

"They got enamored with watching their balance grow and thinking about what to spend their money on," he says, adding that periodically he would pay "interest" if minimum balances were maintained, or match savings as a bonus as an incentive to save.

"They became much more astute and could better understand the cost-and-benefit relationship when they go to buy something. And they learned how a checking system works," he continues. "When they turned 16, I'd take them to a bank and deposit whatever money they had saved in their little mock checking account."

But that's not the end of the story.

A FEW years ago, a San Antonio attorney Todd knew called concerning the family checking system he'd heard about, because he was also frustrated teaching his children the value of money. The lawyer persuaded Todd to market his "little mock checking account" as a product to help other parents in the same fix.

"I didn't plan all of this. I didn't set out to educate the world about money," says Todd, who estimates more than 100,000 of his ParentBancs were sold in toy stores and other retail outlets during the months before Christmas. He expects a half-million of them to sell by the end of this year.

Packaged as a checkbook-sized, Velcro-clasped nylon wallet, each ParentBanc (\$16.95) contains colorful, nonnegotiable children's checks, a check register for recording transactions and deposits, a photo ID card, a calculator and instructions for parents.

Feedback from consumers about ParentBanc suggests it opens more than a checking account for many families, says Todd.

"One lady said she and her husband gave



When a Texas father's older children started 'borrowing' money from their brother's piggy bank, he set up a checking-account system within the family. (David Brauner)

them to their two sons, 10 and nine. She said it was the first conversation she and her husband ever had with their kids about money.

"The whole point," he says, "is to teach them that if you don't have it, you can't spend it." (The Washington Post)

Have energy, will travel

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

WITHIN another three years or so, some travelers will probably carry a roll of plastic about the size of a standard roll of wallpaper and weighing about half as much.

This "energy roll" transmits electricity. An invention of the Advanced Research Development Institute in Massachusetts, it is a sheet of material made from a polymer. When impregnated with molecules developed by Michael Wasilewski at the US Department of Energy at its Argonne Laboratory near Chicago, the molecules mimic photosynthesis, the process whereby plants use chlorophyll to harvest solar energy. The sun's rays are converted directly into electricity, and a plug attachment at the end of the roll makes it a portable energy source.

While it's doubtful that the energy roll will be used for heavy-duty power production, it is a portable power source requiring no technical or mechanical skills.

The inventors envision the energy roll as standard equipment in every survival kit, and a routine part of the gear of every soldier, vacationer, camper and hiker.

The most attractive feature is that the energy roll is made of materials so cheap that the electricity produced by this photovoltaic system is expected to cost about one US cent per watt, while the cheapest solar energy at present costs about \$1.50 per watt.

The device traps at least 90 percent of the sun's rays, making it more efficient and cost-effective than other photovoltaic systems, for instance those used to light the soldiers' hitchhiking stations in Israel. These systems of silicon-based semiconductor materials are expensive.

The entire development project on which the ARDI and Argonne are collaborating will cost about \$1.8 million over a three-year period.

Despite its light weight and flimsiness, the energy roll is said to be sturdy and resistant. Its inventors say the roll should last several years, given only casually careful treatment.

Knesset must follow the rules when lifting MK's immunity

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before the president, Justice Meir Shamgar, the deputy-president, Justice Aharon Barak, and justices Shlomo Levin, Dov Levin and Eliezer Goldberg, in the matter of MK Raphael Pinhasi, petitioner, versus the Israel Knesset and others, respondents (H.C. 1843/93).

MR. Raphael Pinhasi was indicted for financial irregularities committed while he was treasurer and an authorized signatory of Shas.

According to the indictment, he had paid yeshiva students (whose draft deferrals bar them from employment) to work for the party (in its 1988 Knesset and 1989 municipal election campaigns), and conspired with others not to record their wages in the party accounts.

Pinhasi was also alleged to have submitted a false report to the state comptroller concealing the above payments, and, in a later report, to have "disguised" them. His alleged object was to obtain the full measure of assistance for the party under the Political Parties (Financing) Law of 1973.

The attorney-general - acting under section 13(b) of the Knesset Members (Immunity, Rights and Duties) Law of 1951 - applied to the Knesset to lift Pinhasi's immunity on charges of false entries in the documents of a body corporate, attempting to obtain a thing by deceit, conspiracy to commit a felony, and a false declaration, under sections 423, 415 and 33, and 499(1) of the Penal Law of 1977, and section 9(A) of the Political Parties (Financing) Law.

The Knesset House Committee proposed to the plenum to lift the immunity, and the plenum did so. Pinhasi then petitioned the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, to set both decisions aside.

Under section 1 of the Immunity Law, a member of the Knesset "(a) shall bear no criminal or civil responsibility, and shall be immune from any legal proceeding, in respect of a vote, an oral or written expression of opinion, or any other act, in or outside the Knesset, if such vote, expression of opinion, or act pertains to or is directed toward the carrying-out of his mandate as a member of the Knesset. (b) is not bound to state in evidence a fact learned by him in carrying out his mandate."

Under section 1(c), the immunity shall continue when he has ceased to be a Knesset member. Section 13(a) empowers the Knesset, on the proposal of the House Committee, to lift a member's immunity, inter alia, in respect of a particular charge "except an immunity or right under section 1."

Under section 13(d) the member concerned has the right to state his case both before the committee and the plenum. Under section 13(e), "The Knesset shall not discuss or resolve the lifting of an immunity ... unless



MK Raphael Pinhasi did not receive a fair hearing in the Knesset plenum. (Eliahu Harazi)

all its members have been given at least 24 hours' prior notice of the debate and the vote."

JUSTICE BARAK delivered the first judgment of the court. Pinhasi had submitted that he enjoyed immunity under section 1 of the Immunity Law, since his acts "pertained to or were directed toward the carrying-out of his mandate" as a Knesset member. The Knesset, therefore, had no power to lift it.

He also contended that if his case fell within section 13 of the Law, there had been serious procedural flaws, both in the committee and the plenum, which invalidated their decisions.

Justice Barak then analyzed the interpretation of what he termed "substantive" immunity under section 1 of the Law, as distinct from "procedural" immunity under section 13. There had to be some substantive link between the act and the member's duty.

He cited authorities and precedents on the general principles of statutory interpretation, and on the concrete reasons for parliamentary immunity in Israel, England and the US. It was aimed at ensuring a member's independence, and enabling him to perform his duties without fear of civil or criminal claims. Without this protection he would be "severely handicapped in performing his parliamentary functions, and the authority of the House itself, in confronting the executive and as a forum for expressing the anxieties of the citizen, would be correspondingly diminished."

He also remarked that in many democratic countries in which substantive immunity was narrower than in Israel, it could not be lifted.

Citing precedents, he added that the concrete reasons for a particular statute were to be weighed with the basic principles of our legal system: the state's democratic character, the rule of law and equality before the law.

When was substantive immunity to be recognized? A balance had to be struck between the two objectives: preserving the member's independence and the smooth working of the Knesset; and equality and the rule of law. The correct balance was to grant the member substantive immunity where the lawful duty he was performing could, in its very nature, "slide" into something unlawful; where the unlawful act could be regarded as an almost inherent "professional hazard" connected with his Knesset duties.

Justice Barak cited several examples illustrating the above distinction, including a member's freedom of speech (recognized in section 9 of the English Bill of Rights of 1688, and paragraph 1(6) of the US Constitution) and the right to demonstrate. A speech or demonstration could almost imperceptibly slide into illegality. However, freedom of speech was not "a charter for corruption," and a member who deliberately planned an unlawful demonstration could not claim immunity.

He assumed that keeping Shas's accounts and forwarding reports to the state comptroller were part of Pinhasi's duties as a Knesset member. However, deliberately keeping false accounts and transmitting false reports were certainly not. He was therefore not entitled to immunity under section 1 of the Immunity Law.

Justice Barak then turned to

the lifting of Pinhasi's immunity under section 13(1) of the Law. It was not disputed, he said, that the Knesset Committee and the plenum, in applying the above section, were performing a quasi-judicial function. They were therefore obliged to apply the accepted rules of fairness, according to the member concerned the fullest protection against any abuse of his basic rights.

After a detailed examination of all the Knesset proceedings, he rejected, inter alia, the submission that Pinhasi, who was represented by counsel before the committee, was also entitled to be so represented before the plenum. However, he did find irregularities in the plenum which justified annulling its decision.

Firstly, copies of the indictment, containing not only the sections of the law violated but also the facts alleged against Pinhasi, were not placed before the plenum; it therefore had no knowledge of what he was supposed to have done. Secondly, the plenum was not given an adequate opportunity to read the record of the proceedings of the committee upon whose recommendation it was asked to lift his immunity.

Thirdly, no record of the plenum's proceedings was provided for members who had not participated in all the sessions, and who had not received even the incomplete information provided in the speech of the committee chairman.

These minimum requirements, he said, had not been fulfilled, with the result that Pinhasi had been denied his basic right to a fair quasi-judicial hearing. Some other members had also complained of these flaws. Pinhasi had only learned of them after the event, and after a request by some members to postpone the session had been refused.

Justice Barak and his colleagues were deeply conscious of the legislature's status and of the court's reticence to review its actions. However, even the legislature, in acting like a court and fulfilling a quasi-judicial function, must observe the rules it imposes on others to ensure that justice is done and seen to be done.

Finally, he pointed to the extent of a Knesset member's immunity, which was wider than that in other democratic countries. While the court would express no opinion on this aspect, it would perhaps be appropriate for the legislature itself to review the situation, or at least lay down procedures to ensure fair proceedings in this regard.

Justice Barak proposed, therefore, that the petition be dismissed in so far as section 1 of the Immunity Law was concerned. It should be allowed as to the plenum's proceedings under section 13, and the plenum's decision to lift immunity should be set aside.

JUSTICES SHLOMO Levin and Dov Levin concurred.

JUSTICE SHAMGAR concurred as to section 1 of the Immunity Law, but dissented as to section 13 and the proposal to set the plenum's decision aside.

The immunity under section 1 covered a member's vote, expression of opinion and any other act which "pertains to or is directed toward the carrying-out of his mandate...." These expressions, he said, were not tautologous. "Pertaining to" indicated the time, place, and circumstances in which the member acted; "directed toward" indicated the member's intention in doing what he did.

Doing the act while carrying out his mandate was not enough; there also had to be some logical link between his act and his parliamentary duty.

Giving examples, the president cited the possibility of a member disclosing security secrets unnecessarily, which would not carry immunity, while doing so in a security debate would be protected.

Pinhasi's alleged offenses stood on their own and had no connection with the lawful exercise of his parliamentary duties. They, therefore, fell outside the immunity in section 1 of the Law. He agreed it was desirable to lay down detailed procedures

governing the lifting of the immunity under section 13 of the Law. It was also true that failure to place all the material before the plenum was a procedural flaw.

However, the committee had held six meetings of between five and six hours each, and its chairman and Pinhasi had spoken in detail in the plenum. It was difficult to accept there had been unfairness toward Pinhasi which justified setting the plenum's decision aside, particularly in view of the court's reluctance to intervene in Knesset proceedings.

He proposed, therefore, that the petition be dismissed.

JUSTICE GOLDBERG agreed with Justice Shamgar. In his view the material before the plenum was sufficient to enable it to reach a decision.

Referring to section 1 of the Immunity Law, he held that "pertaining to" required a direct link between the duty and the act, while "directed toward" required an indirect link. The test was objective and was based on reasonableness.

A Knesset member usually

performed his duty by speech. In regard to other acts, however, the section was to be interpreted strictly. The immunity should only be recognized regarding acts, such as those involving negligence or absolute liability, in which criminal intent played no part.

The offenses imputed to Pinhasi were not directed toward performing his Knesset duties. Moreover, the fact that they were intended to benefit his party and not himself, was irrelevant.

FOR THE above reasons, and by majority opinion, an order was made as proposed by Justice Barak.

Dan Avi-Yitzhak appeared for Pinhasi; the State Attorney Dorit Benish and Yehoshua Resnick, director of the criminal division of the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the state.

The full reasons for the court's decision were handed down on January 17, 1995.

Note: The Be'eri case (Cr.A. 561/92), cited in last week's Law Report, was published in the Post on December 20, 1993.

A Kosher SWISS METZIA

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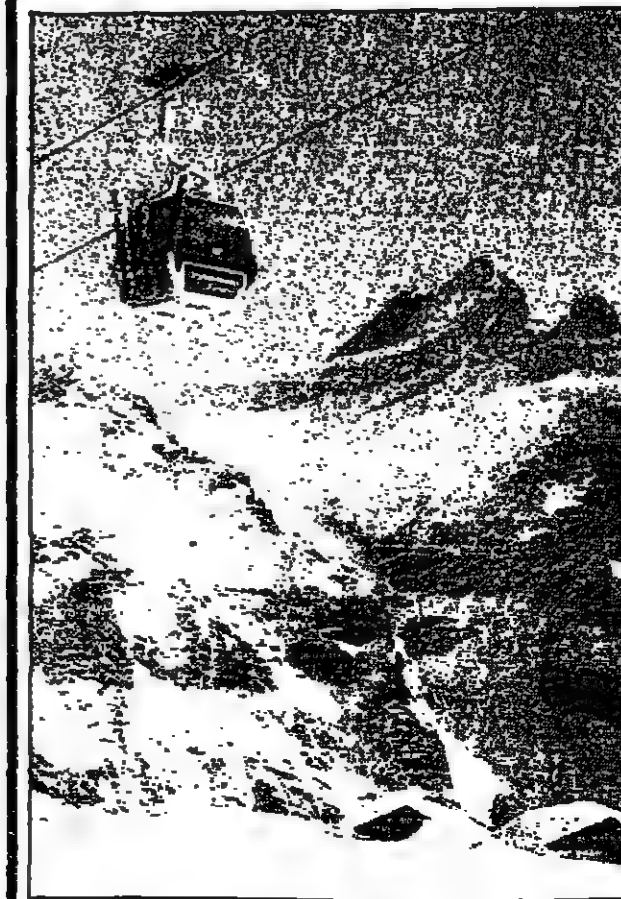
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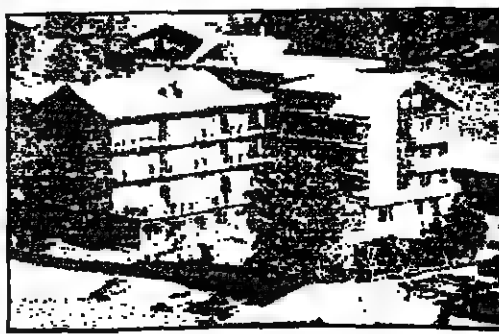
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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1995

Telrad Telecommunications signs agreement with Northern Telecom

NORTHERN Telecom will have an option to make a 20 percent equity investment in Telrad Telecommunications and Electronic Industries, the two companies announced yesterday.

According to the agreement, Northern Telecom has until the end of 1996 to pay Telrad, a Koor subsidiary, \$45 million to exercise the option.

Northern Telecom is a leading global manufacturer of telecommunications equipment, provid-

ing products and services to telephone companies, cable television and other institutions worldwide.

Telrad is the country's largest telecommunications equipment manufacturer and serves the local market, which currently has 2.3 million access lines, 80 percent of which are digital.

The agreement was signed in Toronto by Northern Telecom

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

president and CEO Jean Monty and Telrad chairman of the board Yehuda Milo and president and CEO Bezael Levit.

The firms also agreed to explore future business opportunities in certain markets.

"We are extremely pleased with our agreement with Northern Telecom and look forward to a strong relationship in the future," said Milo.

"For Northern Telecom, an equity investment in Telrad would represent an important step forward in a market of increasing strategic significance," said Morris Gurevitch, vice president of international marketing for Northern Telecom Europe. "Israel is a highly sophisticated telecommunications market, and we are pleased at the prospect of establishing strong ties with its leading equipment manufacturer."

THE Israel National Oil Company (INOC) yesterday announced it will begin tests to check if commercial quantities of oil are available at the Zur Tamur 3 site following the discovery of oil.

INOC shares surged the maximum 10 percent on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange following the company's announcement that oil was found during drilling at the Zur Tamur site, located between Arad and the Dead Sea.

"During the last few days, tests

Petroleum shares surge after oil discovered

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

at the Zur Tamur 3 rig, the geographical formation called Ra'af, was perforated at a depth of 1,996-2,025 meters," the company announced. "During pumping the well started to produce oil at a rate of 50-80 barrels daily. The oil currently produced is of 24 API quality and also contains gas."

The company expects to complete the checks next month.

"It is still too early to determine

if this is a commercial well," Ami Ben Bassat, INOC corporate secretary said.

"We still have to do some more tests in order to define the exact rate, quantity and quality of the oil."

The partners in the rig are INOC Dead Sea limited partnership (78.1%), INOC (7.2%), Naphta Explorations (4.9%), Naphta (1.6%), Oil Refineries (3.9%), Delek Drilling (2.6%), and the Mandel group (1.7%).

Average monthly trade gap doubles

JOSE ROSENFELD

EXPORTS dropped in the past two months as imports jumped, more than doubling the average monthly trade gap, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.

Exports, excluding diamonds, fell 74.6 percent in November and December, after jumping 123% the previous two months.

Industrial exports, which make up about a third of industrial production, tumbled 76% after rising steeply in September and October. By contrast, imports soared 41.4%, as industrial machinery and equipment imports rose 22.3% and industrial input imports increased a sharp 42%.

Consumer imports, on the other hand, fell 5.8% during November and December.

Durable imports - including cars, furniture, refrigerators, and laundry machines - shot up 24% after dropping 44% in September and October.

The trade gap, excluding diamonds, fuel, ships and aircraft, averaged \$650 million a month compared with \$320m. a month in the previous two months.

Industrial production rose 4% in September through November. Production increased in heavy industry, including metal, machinery, electric equipment, transportation vehicles, plastic and chemicals.

By contrast, production

Cement sales, a good indicator of construction activity, dove 69.7% during September through November, after steep rises earlier last year.

Retail trade inched down 0.7% in November and December, following a 21% drop in the previous two months. Food sales, by contrast, grew between 9% and 10%, after falling 14% in the previous two months.

The number of new jobs, including workers from the territories, increased 2% from September through November, after growing 8% in the preceding three months.

Wages, excluding workers from the territories, rose 2% compared with the same period in 1993.

Most of the rise was concentrated in the public and community service sector, where wages jumped 15% due to the government's generous wage agreement. Wages in other sectors, however, shrank 4%.

Tourism, as measured by the number of tourist arrivals by air, dropped 8.8%. Similarly, hotel stays fell 10.7%, after jumping 36% in September and October.

Seasonally adjusted consumer price rises moderated at a 12% annual rate in November and December, after rising at a 16% rate the previous two months.

The currency basket lost 7% compared with a 5% rise in September and October, while the dollar gained 2% against the shekel, after losing 3% in September and October.

Soglowek announces plans for new factory in Mishor Adumim

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

SOGLOWEK announced yesterday it plans to establish a cold meat producing factory as part of the second development phase of its site in Mishor Adumim.

Reuven Maskit, general manager of the prepared meats manufacturer, said Soglowek plans to invest \$6 million in building a loading terminal and marketing logistic center in Mishor Adumim's industrial zone.

The company plans to employ

30 workers in the first development phase.

Soglowek said the marketing logistic center is intended to distribute its products in the Jerusalem region. The company also plans to use the center for distributing its products to neighboring countries, through Jordan.

Soglowek already operates a marketing logistic center in Hai-

fa, Or Yehuda and near Ashdod.

Maskit said the company plans to invest more than \$20 million in establishing a new meat factory in Shlomi. The factory, which is expected to significantly increase Soglowek's total production, will employ about 200 workers.

Soglowek currently operates a factory in Nahariya and a slaughterhouse in Shlomi. The company refused to reveal additional details on the new factory.

Tefahot releases guarantors from several years ago

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

TEFAHOT Israel Mortgage Bank, the largest mortgage bank in the country, yesterday announced it will release people from guarantees they gave several years ago.

The bank's decision to release guarantors follows a similar initiative taken by the bank two years ago.

The bank said it found that loan payments did not worsen after it released the guarantors from the guarantees.

Tefahot general manager Uri Wurzbarger said guarantors will only be released in situations where the borrower has proven he is credible and has repaid his mortgage payments on time, over a number of years.

The release of guarantors is also subject to the apartment's registration under the name of the borrower at the Land Registry Office and that the mortgage is registered in favor of the bank.

Tefahot said it will release people from guarantees on loans taken from the bank but will not release guarantors on loans given out from the government's money.

Tefahot said it is currently sending letters to all borrowers and guarantors who can take advantage of the release.

In other news, First International Bank announced it has raised rates on short- and medium-term mortgages by 0.1% to 0.4% to 5%-5.2% a year.

The bank said it has reduced interest on 20-year mortgages to 5.2%, down 0.1% a year.

Mercantile Disc. sale approved

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE cabinet yesterday approved the sale of 100 percent of Mercantile Discount Bank's shares, proposing that a controlling stake of over 50 percent of the shares be sold to private investors.

In order to overrule Bank Discount's board of directors' refusal to sell, Mercantile Discount, the government will order the share committee - which holds the government's holdings in Discount to call for a general shareholders meeting to order the board to sell the bank.

Discount must sell about 50% of its Mercantile Discount holdings by the end of April based on the Bank of Israel's decision not to issue a permit for Discount's purchase of Bank Barclays' share.

In view of the bank reform law, which requires Discount to sell Mercantile Discount, the Treasury wants to be able to sell 100% of the shares.

Shomron, TAAS board of directors agree to resign

JOSE ROSENFELD

TAAS-ISRAEL Industries managing director Dan Shomron and the company's board of directors agreed to resign yesterday after Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Finance Minister Avraham Shohat asked them to do so, Israel Radio reported last night.

Shomron and the board members will stay in their posts until Sunday.

Rabin and Shohat decided to change the company's management out of concern the government's proposed \$800 million supplemental recovery plan will follow in the footsteps of the failed \$400m. initial recovery program, the Treasury reported.

The decision comes less than a week after Histadrut Trade Union Section Chairman Amir Peretz called on Shohat to fire the company's management for incompetence.

However, a Treasury official denied any connection with Peretz's demands.

The government's proposed recovery program includes the firing of about 1,500 workers, efficiency measures, and the consolidation and transfer of production plants.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patish (foreign currency deposit rates) (29.1.95)			
Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	5.500	6.000	6.625
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	5.125	5.500	6.250
German mark (DM 200,000)	4.000	4.250	4.750
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	2.875	3.125	3.500
Yen (10 million yen)	0.625	0.625	0.875

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (29.1.95)			
Currency	Buy	Sell	Rate*
U.S. dollar	3.2450	3.3350	3.2811
German mark	1.9811	2.0232	1.9532
French franc	1.9811	2.0232	1.9532
Japanese yen (100)	4.7495	4.8166	4.7822
Swiss franc	0.5078	0.5178	0.5128
Canadian dollar	2.5949	2.6269	2.6109
Dutch guilder	1.7581	1.7809	1.7695
Swiss franc	2.3379	2.3710	2.3545
Swedish krona	0.3552	0.3649	0.3601
Norwegian krone	0.4453	0.4557	0.4505
Danish krone	0.4685	0.4805	0.4745
Finnish mark	0.5287	0.5396	0.5342
Australian dollar	0.1044	0.1061	0.1053
S. African rand	2.2728	2.3043	2.2886
Belgian franc (10)	0.8432	0.8551	0.8492
Austrian schilling (10)	0.2549	0.2604	0.2577
Italian lira (1000)	2.7979	2.8374	2.8177
Japanese yen (100)	1.8614	1.8877	1.8746
Israeli pound	—	—	—
Irish punt	3.7159	3.7684	3.7422
Spanish peseta (100)	4.5894	4.7355	4.6625
Portuguese escudo (200)	2.2595	2.2955	2.2775

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

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Audit report blames ex-chiefs for MG crisis

FRANKFURT (Reuters) - An independent report on the near-collapse of German industrial group Metallgesellschaft AG said the former management breached its duties and that the supervisory board was not to blame.

The report, published over the weekend, singled out disgraced ex-chairman Heinz Schimmelbusch for particular criticism, accusing him of failing to avert huge losses from oil trading in the US and of obstructing MG's supervision.

An MG spokesman reiterated

that the company planned to sue Schimmelbusch and former finance chief Meinhard Forster on the basis of the report, commissioned by a shareholders meeting last year from auditors C&L Treuhand Deutsche Revision and Wollert-Elmendorff Deutsche Industrie Treuhand.

Sources close to the company said legal action was likely to be taken before MG's next shareholders meeting on March 23.

Schimmelbusch and Forster were fired in December 1993 as a result of losses of DM 2.3 billion in oil derivatives deals at US subsidiary MG Corp. - losses that forced what had been Germany's 14th largest company into a DM3.4b. rescue by shareholders and banks.

"In our opinion Mr. Schimmelbusch and Mr. Forster were responsible for the fact that the activities of [US unit] MG Corp. and its subsidiaries could not be properly controlled by the supervisory board," the report said.

It also said reports by MG's management board to the supervisory board about the company's US oil activities were neither complete nor correct and the supervisory board had not been in a position to detect this.

But it added that none of the management board members could be accused of having permitted the US oil activities and that it could not quantify the damage done to MG by individual board members.

The report vindicated the actions of MG supervisory board chairman Ronald Schmitz, who is also a board member of Deutsche Bank AG.

MG issued a statement welcoming the report's findings, which it said would undermine a

suit filed by Schimmelbusch in New York last week in which he alleges that Deutsche Bank tried to benefit from MG's near-bankruptcy.

"The attempt, especially by Mr. Schimmelbusch in recent months to detract from his responsibility for the existence-threatening loss and push responsibility to others, must be regarded as a failure," MG said.

Schimmelbusch's suit is reported to claim that he was the victim of "a systematic campaign of defamation" conceived and carried out by Deutsche Bank, by MG

and by Schmitz.

MG Corp got into trouble by committing itself to supply oil products at fixed prices for up to 10 years and hedging against the price risk by purchasing short-term futures contracts.

An unexpected fall in the oil price in 1993 forced MG Corp. to make additional payments on the futures contracts.

The auditors' report said MG's US derivatives trading activities should not have been allowed to reach a volume which could overstretch the entire group's financial resources.

By the time MG's financial crisis became public, the company had lost more than \$1 billion in the oil derivatives market. The company's losses were estimated at \$1.5 billion in 1993 and \$1.8 billion in 1994.

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USAir has huge loss, wants labor cost cuts

NEW YORK (Reuters) - USAir Group Inc., weighed down by costs that are among the highest in the industry, reported big losses for the fourth quarter and all of 1994 and said it will cut back planes and staff in order to compete better.

The Arlington, Virginia-based company has been desperately trying to reach labor agreements that would further reduce its costs and is reportedly close to a final settlement.

Fierce competition from low-cost rivals took their toll on earnings last year, although the carrier said it expects less strident competition ahead as rivals pare back cheap flights.

In the fourth quarter, USAir lost \$322 million, or \$5.63 a share, after losing \$116.5m, or \$2.29 per share, a year earlier.

For the full year, losses reached \$684.9m, or \$12.73 per share, after a loss of \$393.1m, or \$8.48 per share, a year earlier.

The losses came after charges of \$186.6m in the quarter and \$226.1m in the year, stemming from a reserve for aircraft it no longer operates and inventory writedowns. USAir has been aiming to cut its operating costs by \$1 billion a year. Although it said it cut \$400m in annual expenses, it needs a new labor agreement to achieve the rest.

The company was rumored this week to be nearing a labor pact with its unions. The Wall Street Journal reported Friday that USAir's unions were ready to propose \$500m in annual cost savings that would cut expenses by \$2.5 billion over five years.

"Everyone acknowledges that lower costs are essential to the future of this airline," Chairman and Chief Executive, Seth Schofield, said in a statement. "We are extremely disappointed we have been unable to reach agreement with our labor groups."

As a result, Schofield said, the company plans to operate with "fewer planes and fewer people." The company is deferring delivery of eight Boeing 757 aircraft that were scheduled for 1996 and has reached a tentative agreement to unload a maintenance hangar it leased in Indianapolis.

USAir's safety record also has been under intense scrutiny since a September 8 crash of a Boeing 737 jet outside Pittsburgh that killed all 132 passengers and crew. It also suffered a crash of a DC-9 in Charlotte, North Carolina, on July 2 in which 37 passengers were killed.

One of the only encouraging signs in the latest quarter was a return in traffic to normal levels, Schofield said. He also said the carrier expects double-digit traffic growth in January.

USAir also expects benefits as Continental Airlines Inc. cuts back on its no-frills flights. Continental Lite flights have competed fiercely with USAir and driven fares down sharply but they have also proved to be a disappointment financially to Continental.

Delta Air Lines Inc. and Continental Airlines Inc., meanwhile, reported losses for the quarter, while Southwest Airlines Co.'s profits fell from a year ago.

While costs shrank three percent in the quarter, Delta still lost \$18m, although that was a great improvement over its year-ago loss of \$14m.

Houston-based Continental also lost money in the fourth quarter. Continental, which is still calculating its final results, said it had an operating loss of \$2.3m, compared with a profit of \$8.5m, a year ago.

The airline, which has slashed flights and announced 4,000 job cuts, said it is taking fresh steps to become profitable. Continental, which emerged from bankruptcy in 1993, is scaling back its unprofitable Continental Lite no-frills flights.

Southwest Airlines, the nation's most profitable carrier, was the only one to report profits. But its earnings of \$20.3m were well below year-ago profits of \$38.4m.

The Dallas-based airline, citing increased competition and lower fares, had warned Wall Street its results would be disappointing.

But chief financial officer Gary Kelly said January yields were still six to seven percent below year-ago levels.

Wellcome Trust to sell Galaxo its shares

LONDON (Reuters) - The charitable Wellcome Trust, which owns 39.5 percent of Wellcome Plc., said over the weekend it was sticking by its original decision to sell out to Glaxo Plc.

Stock analysts said the move brought Glaxo one step nearer to bagging its target in a £9 billion takeover battle which would create the world's largest pharmaceutical company.

Shares in Wellcome ended 12 pence higher at 988, as investors decided the sale of the drugmaker was now a "racing certainty".

Glaxo finished one pence firmer at 617.

"People are taking a view that the Glaxo

deal will go through as a minimum, so you are quite well underwritten at about £10," said Paul Diggle, drugs analyst at stockbroker Societe Generale Strauss Turnbull. "And if there is another bid then we're probably talking 11.25 or 11.50 minimum value."

The board of Wellcome, reiterating its rejection of the Glaxo bid, said it was still trying to find a better offer.

But the stock market viewed a counter-bid as unlikely and Wellcome's share price continued to discount Glaxo's cash and share offer, worth around £10.12 a share at Friday's closing prices.

Many major drug companies have been mentioned as possible "white knight" suitors for Wellcome - attention focused on Pfizer Inc. on Friday.

But analysts believe Wellcome is worth more to Glaxo than anyone else, reflecting the cost savings available from merging two British rivals.

The Trust will now enter into an "irrevocable commitment" to sell its stake to Glaxo, provided no better offer is made within 21 days of Glaxo's Final Offer document being posted, which will probably happen next week.

Political corruption worries hit French franc

PARIS (Reuters) - The franc fell sharply against the mark on Friday as worries that widening French corruption scandals might weaken Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, the markets' favorite to win this year's presidential elections.

It began its fall in overnight trading in Tokyo on worries about an article in French weekly L'Evenement du Jeudi, which made new allegations about former communications minister Alain Carignon, a Balladur supporter, dealers said.

The franc fell to a 14-month low of 3.4735 per mark before recovery to 3.4690 by the close of European business.

The currency's lowest level since 18 months ago was 3.5470 per

mark on August 13, 1993.

Analysts said the franc might weaken further as election fitters intensify ahead of April and May's vote, but said there would be no change in the independent Bank of France's monetary policy, which remains bonded to that of the German Bundesbank.

L'Evenement du Jeudi said Carignon, currently in jail on corruption charges, had been running a slush fund in the French town of Grenoble of which he is mayor to finance election campaigns for the Gaullist RPR party.

Balladur, runaway favorite in opinion polls, and his nearest rival RPR member Jacques Chirac, are both RPR members.

It quoted an unnamed member of the Grenoble city council as

saying the fund would have been used to finance parliamentary and presidential election campaigns, "whether for Chirac's [presidential bid] in 1988 or for Balladur's in 1995".

Dealers said reaction to the article had been exaggerated abroad by people who had misunderstood it.

"It's completely exaggerated. It's totally out of proportion," said one dealer at a large French bank.

Another said the article was more a catalyst than a real selling reason. "If you want my opinion, the whole thing is ridiculous. But foreigners have taken it as a reason to sell."

Market analysts said the reaction nonetheless highlighted the vulnerability of French assets to

any whiff of scandal that might weaken Balladur's chances of succeeding outgoing Socialist President Francois Mitterrand.

Balladur is preferred by financial markets over Chirac, who some fear is less committed to cutting France's big budget deficit and preparing for European monetary union.

Economists expect the franc to stay volatile in the next few months, while chart analysts, who predict price movements based on historic trends, said the franc could fall to 3.50 per mark.

But the Bank of France, which has so far restricted itself to trying to talk down jitters by saying it is not worried about the franc, is likely to maintain its course, keeping its interest rates steady just above those of Germany.

Gold, silver close lower

COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

NEW YORK precious metals ended lower Friday but recovered some losses after the market dropped sharply in heavy liquidation.

February gold closed \$4.90 lower at \$376.80, while March silver settled 12 cents lower at \$4.675.

The metals got off to a difficult start with the release Friday morning of the 1994 fourth-quarter and annual gross domestic product figures. The figures confirmed strong but low inflationary growth, with last year's 4.0% increase in GDP showing the strongest growth since 1984.

Comex copper futures ended sharply lower on fund and local selling, traders said. March prices dropped 1.75 to close at 138.20 cents.

CBOT corn ended slightly lower in quiet trading as the market showed signs of consolidation. Slow farmer selling underpinned prices. March futures ended Friday's session down 3/4 to close at \$2.32-1/4.

CBOT wheat futures closed narrowly mixed in consolidation trading. Thursday saw a wave of fund selling and the drop in prices kept active buying interest away on Friday.

On the international front, Egypt bought 30,000 tonnes of EEP wheat and the USDA rejected a bid by Jordan to purchase 50,000 tonnes. Some traders were sidelined pending a decision by the USDA on an offer of EEP wheat to China, and a decision on this is expected to be made this week.

March wheat futures closed down 1/4 at \$3.65-1/2.

CBOT soybean futures closed last week on a lower note over talk of an increase this year in US soy acreage and reports of a hefty forecast for Brazil soy output.

Soybean futures closed 1-3/4 cents per bushel lower, with March unchanged at \$5.53-3/4.

NYCE cotton futures ended sharply higher to post new contract highs in the active March contracts. Cotton analysts said Thursday's domestic and export data showed continued gains in usage and in export sales, and the need to ration demand is pushing prices higher.

March futures jumped 1.03 cents to close at 94.21 cents a pound.

New York world sugar futures closed lower, but managed to hold support levels during Friday's session. Active March contract ended the day nine points lower at 14.37 cents after ranging between 14.30 and 14.58 cents on modest trading.

The market is likely to continue in the choppy trading conditions for the near term, given the wide ranges that have marked trading during recent weeks.

New York coffee futures closed significantly lower Friday, extending losses past key support levels. March coffee closed 535 points lower at \$1.6165. Friday afternoon's late speculator sell-off and lack of fund and roaster buying broke coffee out of its sideways trading pattern, according to one floor trader.

Brazil has yet to make a conclusive statement about intentions to either take part in a 20 percent retention plan or to auction off supply stocks.

New York March cocoa futures closed weaker, moving mostly sideways during the second half of trading. Active March settled five points lower at \$1.371.

Activity was largely technical, as speculators tested support levels during the first half. Courtesy of Michael Zweber, Comstock Trading Ltd.

Indexes surge after announcement on amended capital gains tax

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

ANDRE LUMBROSO

163.13	163.22	130.50
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Two-Sided index Maof index Karam index

THE government's decision to amend the new capital gains tax to take into account offsetting losses sent the indexes surging yesterday, although the announcement came too late for a full impact.

After a quiet opening to trading, there was a rumor just before 2 p.m. that the government was to make an announcement on the capital gains tax.

The immediate reaction was a sudden jump in Call Option prices on the Maof Options market.

The share market took longer to react, with traders awaiting an

official word of some sort on the news. Then the fun started, as prices went through the ceiling.

The Two-Sided Index rose 5.4 percent and the Maof 5.9%. As usual, the Karam Index, which reflects the morning trading on the Karam market, did not reflect the tax euphoria.

Investors' eyes are turned to today's trading. It will be interesting to see which way prices go. It is known that the problems of the stock market are far wider than the capital gains tax. Correcting the tax, even canceling it, might not solve anything.

Jerusalem District Electricity Co. Ltd.

Tender 8/95 **Property Insurance**

Bids are invited for insurance cover for the property of the Company, for a complete year beginning on February 15, 1995. A copy of the tender can be obtained from the Company's head office, 15 Saleh El-Din Street, East Jerusalem, against payment of NIS100 (non-refundable). Bids, which should be accompanied by a bank guarantee for \$1,000 or cash to the value of \$1,000, should be submitted in a closed envelope to the Company's head office by 12 noon on February 8, 1995. No undertaking is given to accept the lowest bid.

Ports and Railways Authority
Main Office

Renovation of the Israel Railways
Fleet of Diesel Electric Locomotives
Tender No. 7370/001

- The last date to submit the proposals is hereby extended to March 15, 1995, at 15:00 hours
- A bidder's meeting will be held on February 12 and 13, 1995, at 09:00 hours at the Tel Aviv South railway station.
- All other tender conditions remain unchanged.

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Multi-sided trading

Two-sided trading

Commercial Banks	Price	Change	Volume	% Volume	AFTERNOON	Price	Change	Volume	% Volume
Name					Name				
Bank Leumi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Hapoalim	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Mizrahi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Leumi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Hapoalim	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Mizrahi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Leumi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Hapoalim	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Mizrahi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Leumi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Hapoalim	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Mizrahi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Leumi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Hapoalim	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Mizrahi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Leumi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Hapoalim	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Mizrahi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Leumi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Hapoalim	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Mizrahi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Leumi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Hapoalim	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Mizrahi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Leumi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Hapoalim	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Mizrahi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Leumi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
Bank Hapoalim	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%	Bank Mizrahi	163.13	+5.36%	163.22	+5.88%
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Bank Mizrahi	163								

Agassi wins Aussie Open title

MELBOURNE (AP) — Swaggingly confident Andre Agassi defused the power of Pete Sampras yesterday and won the Australian Open men's singles title at his first attempt.

Agassi, the No. 2 seed, beat his fellow American 4-6, 6-1, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4 in two hours, 36 minutes, absorbing a barrage of aces and wearing him down from the baseline.

It was Agassi's second successive Grand Slam title following his victory in the US Open late last year.

The 24-year-old clinched his win in a typically flamboyant fashion — with an ace.

Agassi had not previously played in the Australian Open, but he went through the tournament dropping only one set.

"He was just too good for everyone and he deserves all the success he's got," Sampras said. "Andre hits the ball so early. I fought as hard as I could for two weeks and I came up a little bit short today."

"If he stays healthy he'll be a threat in every major tournament of the year."

Sampras, the top seed and defending champion, had two set points for a 2-1 lead during the third set tiebreaker and looked dispirited after Agassi rallied to take it.

Sampras fell behind 3-0 in the tiebreaker, won the next four points and served for the set at 6-4 with a brilliant reflex volley past a stunned Agassi.

But Agassi then ripped a forehand return that nicked the net cord and skipped past Sampras for a winner. That was the first of



NO HARD FEELINGS — Pete Sampras (l) congratulates Australian Open winner Andre Agassi after their final match yesterday.

four straight points Agassi won as he closed out the set with a backhand volley drop shot that spun away from Sampras.

"I think it came down to the third set. If I could have come back to win the tiebreaker it could have been different," Sampras said.

"I can walk out of here with my head up high that I fought hard and lost to a better player. I can accept that."

Sampras served 28 aces to 10 from Agassi, but he lost all five tiebreakers he played during the first Grand Slam tournament of

the year.

Agassi made just 26 unforced errors to 50 by Sampras and frequently left the No. 1 seed rooted to the spot with his searing passing shots from both sides.

Sampras had 13 aces in the fourth set, but also made 15 errors.

Agassi, variously dubbed "Andre the Giant Killer" and "the Pirate King," earned \$360,000 for his victory, while Sampras took home half that amount.

"I felt like it was a strange match," Agassi said. "You could never be sure who had the

momentum."

It was Agassi's third Grand Slam title. He also won Wimbledon in 1992.

Mary Pierce kept the ball deep and pounced on Arantxa Sanchez Vicario's mistakes on Saturday to win the women's singles final — her first Grand Slam title.

Pierce, the No. 4 seed, defeated top-seeded Sanchez Vicario 6-3, 6-2 — a result that delayed Sanchez Vicario's bid to take over the No. 1 world ranking from the injured Steffi Graf.

The tournament, sponsored by Ford, offered \$6.2 million.

Hap. TA stops streaking Holon

JOEL GORDIN

THE only thing consistent about Hapoel Tel Aviv is its inconsistency.

The debt-ridden, embattled club may be splitting at the seams, but last night it beat Hapoel Holon 85-77 in the National Basketball League's 19th round, the first defeat Ralph Klein's team has suffered in seven games.

The game was played at Yad Eliyahu and attended by 3,000 spectators, mostly from Holon.

Tel Aviv is now in third place in the league, after Maccabi Tel Aviv and Maccabi Rishon LeZion.

Milton Wagner and James Terry abandoned their "boycoot," and took part, but coach Zvi Sherf, who announced he was quitting last week, stayed away. His erstwhile deputy, Ya'ir Sharon, took charge of the team.

Wagner was, in fact, Tel Aviv's secret weapon during the first half. He was ably assisted by playmaker Gilad Katz, playing one of his first really good games of the season. They, in turn, were helped by the failure of Holon's offense, notably Adi Gordon and David Thirkill.

Tel Aviv led 39-33 at halftime. For the winners, Wagner scored 23 points, Lior Arditi 18, Buck Johnson 15 and Gilad Katz 14.

For Holon, Thirkill made an overall 20, after sinking only four in the first half. Shelton Jones netted 20, Doron Shefa 15 and Adi Gordon a very sad one point.

Mac Rishon 116, Mac Jerusalem 93. Except for a spell early in the second half, Rishon was on top in every department and could have won by much more if coach Moshe Weizman had not given his bench an outing at the end.

James Gully and Gerald Paddio both hit more than 30 points for Rishon. For embattled Jerusalem, Shawn Green scored 26.

Bnei Herzliya 111, Hap Haifa 84. Haifa came to Herzliya with only eight players and no Americans.

For Herzliya, John Thompson and Koren Anshin made 20 each. Lazy Gordon scored 20 for Haifa and Shimon Amosim 17.

Hap Galil 124, Hap Givatayim 86. Givatayim led 10-0 at the start, took it to 15-5 and then abandoned the game. Galil led 58-38 at halftime.

For the northerners, an outstanding Oded Katash netted 25 points, Terry Dorr 22 and Danyal Daye 22.

For Givatayim, Yoval Ashkenazi hit 15, Dudi Adler 14 and Gary Plummer 14.

Hap Eilat 92, Hap Gvat 75. The game at Eilat was evenly matched until the end, when Eilat bolted ahead.

For Eilat, Andrew Kennedy scored 31 points, Brian Rowson 18 and Ari Rosenberg 12.

For Gvatayim, Derrick Munro hit 30 and Derrick Gervin 21.

The 19th round will continue tonight when Hapoel Jerusalem hosts Maccabi Tel Aviv and Maccabi Ramat Gan meets Benar Ramat Gan.

UConn suffers first loss

HILLEL KUTTLER

WASHINGTON

THE University of Connecticut Huskies suffered their first loss Saturday, after being blown out by host Kansas 88-59.

Meanwhile, top-ranked Massachusetts beat West Virginia and No. 3 North Carolina defeated Wake Forest, so No. 2 Connecticut (15-1, 3-0 in the Big East conference) is likely to drop in the polls due out today.

The Jayhawks dominated from the start, leading Connecticut by 20 points at halftime.

Israeli guard Doron Sheffer shot poorly again, going 1-6 from the field and missing his only three-point attempt. Sheffer scored seven points, and had two rebounds, two steals and three assists in 28 minutes.

Uri Cohen-Mintz played five minutes Saturday, but scored no points on 0-3 shooting.

For the season, Sheffer is averaging 9.1 points per game but is shooting just 36 percent from the field.

Connecticut next plays tomorrow night against the University of Miami.

Klinsmann back in form

LONDON (AP) — German striker Jürgen Klinsmann, knocked unconscious in a game four days ago, returned to score his 17th and 18th goals of the season yesterday as Tottenham beat Sunderland 4-1 in the fourth round of the FA Cup.

Klinsmann, recovered from his horrific collision with Aston Villa goalkeeper Mark Bosnich at Villa Park on Wednesday, converted a penalty for Spurs' first goal in the 51st minute after Sanderland's Gary Bennett was sent off for a hand ball in front of the net.

Teddy Sheringham then netted his 14th of the season and Sunderland's Andy Melville gave up an own goal as Tottenham, shut out by the tenacious Division One team in the first half, cruised to victory against 10 men.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS: FA Cup (fourth round) — Arsenal City 4, Everton 1; Sunderland 1, Tottenham 4; Tottenham 4, Wimbledon 2; Tottenham 4, West Bromwich Albion 4; Tottenham 4, West Bromwich Albion 4; Tottenham 4, West Bromwich Albion 4.

SCOREBOARD

NBA — Saturday's results: Philadelphia 2, Boston 1; Detroit 5, Edmonton 2; Florida 2, Hartford 1; Houston 4, New Jersey 1; San Jose 3, Dallas 2; Tampa Bay 4, N.Y. Islanders 1; Buffalo 2, Ottawa 2 (OT); Quebec 2, N.Y. Rangers 6; Toronto 2, Calgary 1; Vancouver 3, St. Louis 1; Los Angeles 4, Winnipeg 2.

NBA — Saturday's results: L.A. Lakers 128, Seattle 121 (OT); Washington 93, L.A. Clippers 87; Orlando 107, Milwaukee 103; Charlotte 102, Atlanta 93; Detroit 89, Miami 83; Indiana 106, Philadelphia 103 (OT); Sacramento 87, Dallas 84; Houston 114, Minnesota 93; San Antonio 103, Denver 77; Utah 111, New Jersey 94.

England recovery gives it faint hope of victory

Gooch announces retirement

ADELAIDE, Australia (Reuters) — England batsmen Graham Thorpe and John Crawley yesterday halted Australia's charge towards a likely victory in the fourth Test.

The pair rescued the tourists after the experienced top order trio of captain Mike Atherton, Graham Gooch and Mike Gatting fell cheaply as England struggled to build a second innings lead at the Adelaide Oval.

At close of play on the fourth day, England had recovered to finish on 220 for six, a lead of 154 runs with one day remaining.

Gooch, who announced his decision to retire from Test cricket at the end of this week's fifth Test in Perth, made 34 before edging a wide delivery from fast bowler Craig McDermott to wicket-keeper Ian Healy.

It was a typically frustrating performance by the 41-year-old Essex player, who said afterwards that his repeated failure to

build a big innings after a solid start helped sway his decision to leave the game.

England first innings 353	
(M.Gatting 117, M.Atherton 80)	
Australia first innings (overweight 384 for five)	
M.Staier c Atherton b DeFreitas	57
M.Taylor bow Lewis	90
D.Born c Rhodes b DeFreitas	9
M.Waugh c Atherton b Fraser	38
S.Waugh c Atherton b Lewis	18
G.Stewart not out	102
J.Healy c Rhodes b Malcolm	74
S.Warne c Thorpe b Fraser	7
P.Fleming c Rhodes b Malcolm	0
P.McCormack b Malcolm	0
C.McDermott c Crawley b Fraser	5
Score (4-2, 10-7, 10-7)	419
Fall of wickets: 1-128, 2-130, 3-202, 4-207, 5-232, 6-308, 7-405, 8-406, 9-414.	
Bowling: Malcolm 26-5-78.5 (10-2), Fraser 28-5-62.5 (10-2), Tufnell 24-5-64-0, DeFreitas 20-3-70-2, Lewis 18-1-41-2 (10-3), Gooch 3-0-22-0.	
England second innings	
G.Gooch c Healy b McDermott	34
M.Atherton bow M.Waugh	14
M.Gatting b M.Waugh	0
G.Thorpe c Warner b McDermott	63
J.Crawley not out	49
S.Rhodes c Fleming b Warner	2
P.Fleming not out	2
P.Fleming not out	20
Extras (1-4 lb-8)	11
Total (for six wickets)	220
Fall of wickets: 1-138, 2-130, 3-143, 4-154, 5-169, 6-181.	
Bowling: McDermott 20-5-48-2, Fleming 9-3-16-1, Warner 25-7-60-1, M.Waugh 10-4-25-2, McCormack 8-0-36-0, Stewart 4-0-23-0.	

Rice: Simply the best

MIAMI (Reuters) — He is high strung and lean like a thoroughbred race horse, he still gets butterflies before big games and he never, never stops to smell the roses.

He is Jerry Rice, simply the finest receiver ever to play the game of football and the most

The lanky Rice also has an NFL-record nine 1,000-yard receiving seasons.

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Rabin: All workers will pay organization fee

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

THE cabinet will issue orders applying the Histadrut organization fee arrangement to all the country's workers, not only those under collective wage agreements, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin announced yesterday.

Rabin was speaking at the opening of the Histadrut's 17th convention, dedicated to revolutionary reforms marking the end of the Histadrut as we know it, according to the labor federation's new leadership, and the end of the Histadrut itself, according to the Labor Party.

Under the orders, all employers would be obliged to deduct from their workers' wages a sum of 0.9% for Histadrut members and 0.7% for non-members, for legal services and union protection, whether they have a collective wage agreement or not.

Trade Union section chairman Amir Peretz warned workers not to be tempted to leave the Histadrut by other workers' organizations which charge lower fees.

"Don't be seduced by a cheaper fee. He who offers you a one-shekel charge will give you one shekel's worth of protection," Peretz said. "Don't be seduced to leave your [Histadrut] home, for the alternative is a scorching desert where you will have no shelter or protection at all."

In a militant speech, Peretz said the Histadrut would not compromise with the employers and the government over the cost-of-living increment and would fight for it tooth and nail, even including a general strike.

Behind the scenes, a storm erupted over the unresolved issue

of Ram's demand to change the Histadrut's name from "the General Federation of Workers in the Land of Israel" to "the New General Federation of Workers."

Labor's Histadrut faction objected to omitting "Land of Israel" and adding the word "New." The Likud objected to any name change, while Mapam decided to let its members vote freely.

By the end of the day, Ram's leaders were considering withdrawing their proposal altogether, for fear of not having the required majority and falling flat on their faces on what they consider one of the most crucial issues to the Histadrut's image change.

At one point Labor said it would pull its proposal to change the name and adhere to the old one. Ramon then threatened that unless Labor supported the name change, there was no point in its remaining in the coalition, which sent Labor's faction leaders into an urgent debate with party secretary-general Nissim Zivli. After that Labor returned to its former proposal.

The 1,501 delegates are to vote today on all the reform issues, including the new name.

Histadrut Parliament Chairman Ran Cohen called upon President Ezer Weizman to set an example to all workers and join the Histadrut. A few moments later, Cohen announced that he had just heard that Weizman had responded and intends to register as a Histadrut member, although elected state officials are not obliged to pay organization fees and do not require trade union protection.



Histadrut Chairman Haim Ramon and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin listen to a speech yesterday at the opening of the Histadrut convention in Kfar Hamaccabiah. (Akon-Ron/Israel Sun)

Court annuls Milo appointments

EVELYN GORDON

TEL Aviv Mayor Ronni Milo made nine illegal appointments to municipal positions, and they will be null and void as of April 1, the High Court of Justice ruled yesterday.

In their verdict, Justices Theodor Orr, Eliahu Mazza and Yitzhak Zamir noted that, contrary to their usual procedure, they had decided to rule on the issue themselves instead of sending the case to a labor court "because of the importance and urgency of the issue."

The petition was brought by city councilman Arye Zucker against 10 appointments made by Milo without a public tender. These included the deputy city manager, the head of the city's public relations division, and assistants to Milo. Deputy Mayor Avigdor Kahalani and other city councilmen.

The city argued that the appointments were legal despite the lack of a tender because they were based on sections of the civil service regulations which permit hiring without tender. While these regulations do not formally

apply to municipalities, the High Court has previously ruled that municipalities can apply them, the city said. Thus, where the state is allowed to hire a worker without tender, a city should be able to do the same.

However, Zamir noted in his verdict, the 1988 ruling in question stated that there was nothing wrong with applying the civil service regulations, in the absence of any other law. This clearly indicates that once there is an applicable law, this takes precedence.

And since 1988, a new law has come into being, which explicitly states that posts must be filled by tender unless filled "by another method." There would clearly be no point to this law if "another method" meant "anything the city pleased," Zamir said, so it must mean "another method permitted by law." There are laws that permit exceptions to the tender law, he continued, but none of them apply to this case.

However, in one of the 10 cases - that of the city's arts director - a public tender had been held retroactively. Since there was no evidence that the incumbent's position had given her an advantage, Zamir said, this appointment should retroactively be considered valid.

In two other cases, an internal tender was retroactively held, but this was not sufficient, Zamir said. Since the workers were illegally hired in the first place, they were not eligible to participate in an internal tender.

As an aside, Zamir noted that the new tender law was lacking in one respect: Unlike the laws applicable to local or regional councils, the law applicable to the municipalities did not detail the rules for hiring someone on a special contract.

"It is hard to see the justification for this difference between the municipalities and the other local authorities," he wrote. "Therefore, it seems it would be appropriate for the proper body to consider whether the regulations should not deal with the municipalities' employment of workers by special contract..."

Text on Armenian massacre rejected

BATSHEVA TSUR

A BOOK about the massacre of the Armenians has been rejected by the Education Ministry for use as a history textbook for high-school students.

The book was written for this purpose by Dr. Yair Oron of the Seminar Hakibbutzim teachers' college. But a group of experts recommended to the ministry that the book not be used in schools. Education Minister Amnon Rubinstein yesterday endorsed the recommendations.

Sensitivity to World Suffering - Genocide in the 20th Century focuses on the massacre of the Armenians at the hands of the Ottomans during World War I and also examines the Nazis' slaughter of the Gypsies. It was due to have served as the basis for an elective subject for bagrut students.

The Education Ministry spokesman yesterday denied that there were political reasons for the decision, which was made unanimously by the committee's members. "The book does not meet the academic and pedagogical criteria required for teaching history. It was found to have mistakes and inaccuracies that are inappropriate for a textbook," the spokesman said.

"In principle, my decision is that it is important to study the Armenian massacre. But the means of applying [the decision] are in the hands of the professionals in the ministry," Rubinstein said last night.

Hebrew University historian Prof. Michel

Abitbol, who headed the committee, said yesterday that the committee was in favor of incorporating the massacre of the Armenians in the history study program, but that this had to be done according to accepted academic criteria for teaching history.

He denied media reports of pressure on the committee, saying that the decision was based on purely didactic considerations.

With regard to the Armenians, Abitbol said, Oron failed to bring both theses about the massacre - that the Ottoman Turks were reacting to a provocation, or that this was a premeditated genocide.

The writer, Abitbol said, simply presented his opinion which substantiated the second thesis. "For example," Abitbol said, "no mention was made of the fact that the Armenians in Jerusalem and Syria were never harmed."

The text, he said, left no room for the pupils to judge for themselves from the facts. Furthermore, the committee found that large sections of the text cited Franz Werfel's book, *The Forty Days of Musa Dagh*, which provided a literary rather than a historical assessment, Abitbol said. He added that the committee was hoping to find a more suitable textbook on the subject.

Oron, who reportedly proposed the program, could not be reached yesterday evening for comment.

Jewish Agency refusing to help Falsh Mura, High Court told

EVELYN GORDON

THE Jewish Agency is refusing to extend aid to the Falsh Mura community in Addis Ababa - even those who have already been granted permission to immigrate to Israel - an affidavit to the High Court of Justice charged yesterday.

The affidavit was submitted in the context of a 1993 petition asking that that the community in Addis Ababa be recognized as Jews and allowed to immigrate under the Law of Return. The case is still pending.

The affidavit, submitted by one of the petitioners (whose names cannot be published), also included a letter by Rabbi Menahem Waldman, a member of the Chief Rabbinate's Committee on the Spiritual Absorption of Ethiopian Immigrants. The two documents noted that there are now some 3,600 Falsh Mura in Addis Ababa who have been certified as Jewish by the kessim. Of

these, more than 1,000 have already been granted permission to immigrate.

However, they stated, the Jewish Agency "does not see the community ... as a Jewish community," and therefore grants no "educational, Zionist, or religious" assistance.

Waldman said he saw this as "astounding discrimination and a historic mistake," given the active Jewish life the community is trying to maintain.

"The spiritual religious awakening that has occurred in Addis Ababa is unique and astounding in its strength compared to what we know today in the diaspora," he

wrote. However, he said, this is threatened by the lack of agency assistance, since volunteer organizations cannot meet the community's needs.

According to the affidavit, the agency failed to answer the community's letters on the subject.

However, agency spokesman Boaz Shviger said the explanation is simple. A ministerial committee, he said, had decided that the agency's responsibilities were only to those immigrating under the Law of Return. The Falsh Mura immigrate under the Law of Entry, he said, and are therefore not the agency's concern.

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Jerusalem 'Shabbat buses' to run again

EVELYN GORDON

AVRAHAM Fried plans to run buses on Shabbat once again, after a seven-year hiatus, following his acquittal by the Supreme Court yesterday of a traffic violation.

Fried said it is not clear when his service will resume, since he wants to begin several lines at once. His initial plans are for lines within Jerusalem and from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, Beersheba, and Haifa. Later, he said, he hopes to expand.

"[My plans] are to run transportation on Shabbat all over the country," he said.

Fried ran a Shabbat bus service for four weeks within Jerusalem seven years ago, before his business was brought to an abrupt halt by an 11-count indictment for traffic violations. He was acquitted by the local traffic court on 10 of the charges, but was convicted on one - that of operating an improperly licensed bus.

Since Egged will not rent buses to someone with a criminal conviction, this effectively ended Fried's Shabbat bus service.

Fried had argued that he rented the bus in good faith from Egged, and was not responsible for the fact the company provided one with a faulty license. Unlike in ordinary criminal law, however, traffic law is based on a concept of "absolute liability," meaning no criminal intent is necessary for a conviction on traffic violations. The traffic court therefore found him guilty, and the Jerusalem District Court upheld the appeal.

Since then, however, the penal code has been amended, and "absolute liability" has been replaced with "strict liability," meaning the accused can try to defend himself.

Although this change will not take effect for another few months, the prosecution yesterday accepted the Supreme Court's suggestion that it ought to be applied retroactively in this case - as it already has in at least one other case. It therefore recommended overturning the conviction, and Justices Gavriel Bach, Mishael Cheshin, and Dalia Dorner agreed.

Fried says the indictment was the result of a cabinet decision to stop his bus service in any way possible, due to the sensitivities of the government's religious coalition partners. Since there was no law against operating buses on Shabbat, he said, the state looked for criminal charges to bring so that Egged would have an excuse for not renting him buses.

Armored Corps gets new commander

PRIME Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday approved Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Amnon Shahak's appointment of Brig.-Gen. Dubik Rosenthal as OC Armored Corps.

Rosenthal replaces Brig.-Gen. Eini Palant, who retired after 25 years of service.

Born in 1953, Rosenthal served his entire career in the Armored Corps, where he commanded the Seventh Brigade and was also a division commander.

He is a graduate of the IDF Command and Staff College and holds a degree in history.

Southern Command gets Druse chief of staff

YOUSUF Mishlab was appointed Southern Command chief of staff and promoted to brigadier-general yesterday.

Mishlab is the second Druse to be promoted to brigadier-general. Before the appointment, the highest position a Druse had achieved in the IDF was command of a division.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had previously appointed Mishlab to the Israeli delegation to the Cairo talks with the Palestinians.